

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LIII.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 8.

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### BIRTHS.

At the Mansion, River Valley Road, Singapore the wife of A. GEEKIE, of a son.

On the 12th February, at 1A, Love Lane, Shanghai, the wife of Herbert A. J. MACRAY, of a daughter.

At Hongkong, on the 13th February, Mrs. CHARLES HAROLD BRUCE, of Hamston's Circus, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 16th January, 1901, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, JOHN ANDERSON, of Singapore, Straits Settlements, to WINIFRED ETHEL DUNDAE, daughter of the late John Billing POPE.

On the 8th February, at Foochow, by the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, WILLIAM PITCAIRN GALTON, of Foochow, to CAROLINE, widow of Arthur Wellesley WALKINSHAW.

On the 11th February, at Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., HENRY BIRCH SUTTON, Wesleyan Minister, Hankow, to EDITH, youngest daughter of Edwin OLIVER, Esq., Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

On the 16th February, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Augustin, JOHN, eldest son of William Lysaught, of Hongkong, to HONORAH MURPHY, daughter of Daniel MURPHY, of Newmarket, County Cork.

### DEATHS.

At 7 a.m. on the 16th February, at No. 2, College Gardens, Upper Albert Road, Hongkong, MARY, the beloved wife of JAMES H. COX, in her 61st year.

At 10 a.m. on 20th February, at 184, Praya West, Hongkong, Tsai KWONG, second son of Tsai YUEN SHAN, aged 3 years.

On Tuesday, the 5th February, at 6 a.m., at the house of Mr. F. Nevells, 18, Kozonemachi, Nagasaki, BELLA SPOTTISWOODE, aged 17 years, the daughter of the late C. M. SPOTTISWOODE, of Yokohama, who was in the employ of Mitsui Bishi Co., Yokohama.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 14th February, WILLIAM IRWIN HOUSTON, aged 23 years.

### Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The English mail of the 18th January arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, on the 17th February (30 days); the American mail of the 16th January arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 18th February (33 days); the Canadian mail of the 28th January arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 20th February (23 days); the German mail of the 21st January arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Bayern*, on the 21st February (31 days); and the American mail of the 24th January arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, on the 21st February (28 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Tuesday last, the 19th February, was China New Year's Day, the first day of the twenty-seventh year of H.I.M. Kwang Hsu.

The jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Tientsin city is being extended to Taku in the south and Peitsang in the north.

Count von Waldersee has reported to Berlin that an agreement has been signed whereby the Shanhaikwan-Peking Railway will be handed over to the British at a date between the 21st and 28th inst.

Orders have been issued for the raising of the 1st Battalion Chinese Regiment at Weihaiwei to its full strength of nine companies the reports of the conduct and soldierly qualities of the men and their attachment to their European officers being so eminently satisfactory.

The N.-C. Daily News Tientsin correspondent telegraphed on the 14th inst.:—"There is a deadlock in the negotiations. The terms are not signed and the Court is stubborn. It is reported that Count von Waldersee has sent an ultimatum to the Plenipotentiaries." He also stated that the departure of the British troops has been postponed, and that Count von Waldersee returned hurriedly on Saturday (9th inst.) to Peking.

Mr. Choate, the American Minister, has been appointed arbitrator between the British and Chinese Governments in the case of the *Kowshing*, which was sunk by the Japanese warship *Naniwa* in 1894. The owners first claimed from the Japanese Government, who pleaded that they were entitled to fire upon the *Kowshing*, and they now seek to make the Chinese Government responsible. The Law Officers and Mr. Sutton will appear for Her Majesty's Government, and Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. J. W. McCarthy for the Chinese Government.

The Shanghai Mercury learns on good authority that affairs in Peking are not going on at all pleasantly. In fact the country around Peking is said to be in a state of anarchy, says our contemporary. The natives are fighting amongst themselves, and robbing and murdering one another. Boxers and their followers are gathering in the capital, and many of their leaders are in the employ of the Allies, some even as interpreters. Some old residents who ought to know are of opinion that, unless stronger measures are taken very soon, the state of affairs will become very serious indeed.

A New York despatch states that Count von Waldersee is preparing an 80 day's expedition and that he says it will probably be necessary to resume military operations in North China on a large scale especially in a westerly direction. Mr. Conger, U.S. Minister at Peking, has been instructed to protest against the expedition, while General Chaffee has been directed not to participate in it. A telegram from our London correspondent, dated the 20th inst., states that it appears that the object of the expedition is to hasten China's compliance with the Powers' demands. Yesterday a London telegram arrived, stating that China had yielded.

In the House of Commons on the 18th inst. Mr. Dillon asked whether the Powers were pressing China to order four officials to commit suicide. Viscount Cranborne replied that this was not so; the Powers were urging the application of the death penalty to several officials. Lord Cranborne also said the punishment of the offenders must precede all other considerations; that he was satisfied with Russia's assurance that the occupation of Manchuria was only temporary; and that he was not aware of any Power contemplating an expedition to the interior of China; but, if such a thing was contemplated, our commanders would require fresh instructions.

The N.-C. Daily News understands that the British Government declines to receive Chang Pai-shi's mission of condolence and congratulation, but on the wrong ground, says our contemporary, that of the insufficiency of his rank. A report is also announced from Soochow that acting Governor Nieh Chieh-kuei, of that city, who was recently promoted to be substantive Governor of Hupeh, may not go to Wuchang after all, as a report from Peking states that Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang have selected Governor Nieh as Special Ambassador to Great Britain to apologise for the troubles in the North, and are said to have recommended Governor Nieh to the Throne for the post.

According to the Japanese Press the Japanese Government recently forwarded to the Russian Government a diplomatic communication for the purpose of eliciting the truth concerning the reported secret convention between Russia and China. A Japanese paper now states that on the 2nd inst. the Japanese authorities received a reply from Russia, although this is denied by the Government, to the effect that Manchuria has been occupied by Russia because it is absolutely necessary that she should do so, in order to have entire authority over Siberia; that the reported Russo-Chinese secret convention is beyond the sphere of explanation at the present time; and that Corea must be placed under the joint protection of the Powers.

Dr. Morrison telegraphed to the Times last week that international experts have devised a scheme for the defence of the foreign Legations in Peking, which is equivalent to the construction of an international fortress alongside the Imperial Palace. Barracks for 2,000 troops are to be provided, with stores for three months. Communication between Peking and the sea will be kept open by 11,000 troops stationed along the route. In the House of Commons on the 19th inst. Mr. Dillon drew from Viscount Cranborne the statement that the Government was undecided as to the measures to be adopted for the protection of the Legations, but was fully conscious of the expediency of keeping arrangements within reasonable bounds.



## SETTLEMENT AND DELAY IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 16th February.)

The negotiations between China and the nations regarding the steps to be taken to extricate her from her unenviable position, consequent on her little eccentricities of last June, do not seem to make much progress; and rumour points to certain of the European Powers as not so anxious as they profess to have the case closed. There is little doubt that the Chinese themselves are beginning to get anxious on the subject, and would willingly enough yield the points at issue, including the execution of the principal culprit Prince TUAN; but are prevented by the kind interference of certain officious friends, who without invitation have assumed the part of counsel for the defence, and in recompense for this self-assumed task would claim the privilege to fix their fee at a rate to be dictated by themselves. Personally, of course, nobody cares for any of the actors in the recent tragedies; though the attempt has been made in interested quarters to whitewash the Empress Dowager, it has not borne much fruit, and most sensible people are content to take her as she is—a vulgar, ignorant woman. Of course it is not always to be expected that monarchs and princes are altogether as refined and virtuous as for reasons of state they are represented to their subjects, loving or otherwise, and it would be extremely inconvenient were the world at large, in making a treaty with any particular country, to have to make private enquiries into the personal character of its chief. The Great Seal has to cover a multitude of offences, and the axiom that the King can do no wrong has to be accepted with a very wide reserve. The peculiarity of the present case is that no such immunity can be pleaded for the perpetrators of those eccentricities, as the crimes of China as a state are intimately mixed with the crimes of the perpetrators as individuals. The murder of a Minister by a state is no less a crime than his murder by an individual, and as the quondam Empress Regent, and her accomplice Prince TUAN, are personally responsible for the crime against the law of nations, it becomes an indifferent matter under which code they are to be punished. This is altogether beyond the question of the illegality of the Dowager's position at the date of the massacres. For obvious reasons international law recognises in principle the *de facto* ruler as the ruler *de jure*, but international law has at all times in exceptional cases recognised the right of displacement. The Regency had long expired, the Emperor was not only *de jure*, but *de facto* ruler, and the *coup d'état* of the 22nd September, 1898, by no means compelled the Powers to acknowledge the irregular post-regency, beyond their own convenience. Had the outside Powers then been desirous of coming to an understanding with regard to China, there was no international difficulty to be overcome, and Russia especially has always upheld the right to withhold acknowledgment. It therefore comes with peculiar inconsistency that Russia should seem to be using her influence to save certain individuals from the natural consequences of their own actions; we say seem, because as yet we have only got the Chinese version of a very curious instance of alleged assumption of superior right. Russia has not throughout the negotiations attempted to expedite a settlement. Such a course was open to her and no one had the right to complain. She had also the right

to make what arrangements she could on her private account with China, so long as these arrangements did not bring her into hostile conflict with the other Powers; but she has been assuming more, and been attempting to act of her own motion as arbitrator between two interests, neither of whom has sought her intervention. To China she has been posing as possessing the means of compelling the Powers, and to the Powers she has been putting forward her claims on China as a ready method of settling their demands. It is on record that in 1860 she successfully adopted similar tactics. Unfortunately for all parties Prince KUNG, who had charge of Chinese affairs, accented General IGNATIEFF'S assurance that Russia was China's only friend, and took the bait. All General IGNATIEFF required was a little slice of useless territory, which turned out to be the Primorsk, and so Russia got access to the Pacific and a position which has enabled her to interfere not only in China but to put her fingers into the affairs of Japan and Corea. "Surely in vain," said a wise man, "is the net spread in the sight of any bird," and we might naturally expect that China, having been caught once, would a second time be cautious. Unfortunately, too, the United States, buoyed up with the hope of obtaining some separate "concession" in which others were not to join, has been committing a similar error to that fallen into in 1858, and has to all appearance acted as the abettor of Russia, so that a very simple situation has been complicated by extraneous issues. In the middle stands China, anxious daily at any cost to get out of the mess she has got into, but like an old woman who has just hailed a cab, utterly unable to decide between the various applicants for the job. Such is the situation, and it would be ludicrous were it not for the importance of the interests involved. It is abundantly clear that the Allies hold at present the trump card, but they have made so many mistakes that it is by no means clear that they are prepared to take advantage of it. The crew at Hsianfu have learned from rough experience that that city of refuge has not proved an Elysium, and would gladly after their wanderings find themselves back again in the Forbidden City at Peking; that, however, is a privilege worth paying for, and it remains for the Allies to name their terms. Unfortunately they have been acting as if the position were reversed and it were incumbent on them to hold out inducements for the Imperial return.

## PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY OFFICIALS.

(Daily Press, 22nd February.)

In view of recent intelligence from Peking with regard to the punishment of the Chinese officials responsible for the massacres and atrocities in North China last year, it is satisfactory to learn, by our telegrams, that the Treaty Powers still hold that this demand must be complied with before any settlement can be arrived at. It was stated on the 8th instant by our special correspondent at Shanghai that the Foreign Ministers had demanded the deaths of eleven officials, among them being those of the mandarins primarily responsible for the massacres at Chuchow. Two of the officials denounced, who were in concealment in the capital, have been arrested, but the Chinese Plenipotentiaries (Prince CHING and LI HUNG-CHANG) are exercising all their subtlety to evade the actual fulfilment of the penalty, and there is every reason to fear that unless the Foreign Ministers

maintain a firm and unbroken front on this question, the principal offenders will, after all, escape the sword of justice. If it were a mere question of leniency, a concession might well be made. The Chinese Government and the people of the metropolitan province of Chihli have no doubt suffered severely for their sins; but it is not a matter where mercy can, with justice to the survivors, be allowed to have its benign sway. A great principle and a great lesson are at stake. The principle is that Chinese officials who either provoke outrages and murders or are responsible, by laxity, for them, shall be made to bear the penalty of their crimes or mistakes. The lives of hundreds of innocent foreigners were sacrificed to satisfy a craving for slaughter by the mob, encouraged and hounded on in many cases by the official class, whose duty it was to restrain them. The lesson is that the murder of the subjects of friendly states, whether instigated or connived at by the officials, will in future have to be atoned for, not by the execution of a few coolies, who at most were but the instruments of the murderers, but by the death of the instigators themselves. It may seem very shocking to the Chinese Government that the head of a Manchu noble should be demanded as the forfeit for the lives of a few missionaries, but the demand is more just and more sensible than that for a large indemnity which, if paid, would be squeezed out of the poorer classes, while the really guilty persons would escape to repeat the action another day, when a sufficiently long interval had passed to allow the indignation of civilised peoples to cool down. We trust therefore that all the Powers will resolutely back up the demands of Great Britain and Germany, who would appear to have determined that the authors of the horrors which have brought so much discredit on China and her Government shall not be repeated. No penalty that could be demanded, no indemnity that could be asked, from the Chinese Government could possibly prove so deterrent as the demand for the heads of the responsible officials. The mandarins love their squeezes and cling to them with the tenacity of leeches, but they value their heads at a still higher rate, and the Government shrinks from the disgrace that is involved in a Manchu prince being brought to the block. That they will exhaust all the resources of Oriental diplomacy to evade such demand goes without saying, but the Allies will have to oppose to their pertinacious procrastination an insistence as absolute and as untiring. It may involve some prolongation in the *pourparlers* at Peking, but this should not be allowed to influence the Foreign Governments in the slightest degree. A great crisis has occurred; it has had to be met; its recurrence must, at all costs, be prevented.

Anent the proposal to establish a Japanese Government Steel Foundry at Kure, some opposition is being evinced at the idea now that the investigations of the experts in Europe have been sent out. The result of the enquiries is that the 6,800,000 yen, asked for by the Naval Department, is considered sufficient to establish a steel foundry at the present Iron Works, and that it would be advisable to enter into an arrangement for the use of Krupp's patent rights and employ foreign experts. The Minister for the Navy explained at a recent meeting of the Budget Committee that since Mr. Ogohira had invented a method of making steel they had many experts in its manufacture already in the Department. It would be unnecessary to acquire Krupp's patent rights, as Japan had already her own method of manufacture. It is rumoured that the whole question will be postponed to the next session of the Diet.



## CHINA'S REPARATION.

(Daily Press, 18th February.)

Dr. MORRISON's despatch to the *Times*, the substance of which is given in our special telegram appearing in this morning's issue, supplies the outlines of the scheme which has been evolved by the experts representing the various Powers now engaged in bringing China to reason. The points concerned by the scheme were accepted by China at the end of last year, and the Imperial Seal was subsequently affixed to the Agreement of which they formed part. Since the acceptance of the Agreement, the Chinese representatives have shown no little anxiety to discover what form the military arrangement for the defence of the Legations and the protection of the route from Peking to the sea-coast would take. The plan now lies before them. It is provided that what practically amounts to an international fortress, with barracks for two thousand men and a store capable of lasting for three months, shall be erected alongside the Imperial Palace, which therefore it will command. The troops which will undertake the duty of keeping open the communications between Peking and the sea will number eleven thousand, making thus thirteen thousand men employed in guaranteeing the life of the international representatives and the other foreign residents in Peking. If this scheme is carried out, as presumably it will, for China is not in a position to oppose the demand, the Chinese will have before their eyes a weighty reminder of the sanctity of ambassadors. No one can say that the price which they have had to pay for their outrages against the comity of nations too heavy, but the humiliation is nevertheless a great one. The question how long it may be considered necessary to maintain this army of occupation—for it amounts to nothing less—in the capital province of the Empire is one that depends on China herself. If the rulers honestly set out to reform abuses and bring the Empire, as far as international dealings are concerned, into line with the other great countries of the world, it may be accepted as certain that the Powers will not find it to their advantage to maintain indefinitely an expensive force at a considerable distance from the nearest base of any of their number. We need not here discuss the difficulties of the scheme as far as the Allies are concerned—they will, we fear, be considerable at the outset—for the details, of course, have not been worked out yet sufficiently for their publication. The continued occupation of Chihli, for at least some time to come, must be regarded in the light of an act demanded by justice, against which the Chinese Government grievously offended last year.

The word "justice" brings us once more to the point which we have already discussed, the behaviour of the European troops in China. Willing, indeed anxious, as we may be to admit that there may be much exaggeration in the accounts given of the crimes against defenceless men, women, and children, committed by the victorious soldiers of the Powers, we cannot conceive on what grounds it can be considered right to hush up matters which threaten to disgrace the name of Western civilisation. It is not a worthy line of argument to adopt to say: "It is dangerous at the moment to create any sympathy for the Chinese. It will not do to admit that we have done any wrong. When the account has been settled, it will be time to consider whether we have acted up to the standards of our own civilisation." Such a method, of course, is convenient. When full compensation for China's crimes against the

world has been exacted, the unpleasant facts on the other side will have been buried in the past, as far as the Powers are concerned. Who imagines that the case will be re-opened? If there is any time at which the question whether China has suffered anything beyond her deserts should be considered it is before the final settlement. True, war is not a kid-glove affair, but no more should it be an affair of hob-nail boots. Do those who dismiss Dr. DILLON as a sensationalist and a perverter of truth deny that there were such outrages as he describes, or do they hold that they were justifiable? There are plenty of other correspondents who can be called in on the question of outrages; the papers brought by the last mail give the opinions of the *Daily Mail* special-correspondent, Mr. STEER, and he is only one among a number. Perhaps, however, "civilised bounds" are sufficiently elastic to include the commission of murder, rape, etc. It is a matter of opinion, no doubt.

## THE SHANHAIKWAN RAILWAY.

(Daily Press, 21st February.)

As the information telegraphed from London about the railway between Shanhaikwan and Peking is based on an official report by Count von WALTERSEE, we may at last rest assured that the line is at last to be restored to its rightful owners. An agreement has actually been signed, we learn, to hand over the Shanhaikwan-Peking railway to the British on a date between the 21st and 28th instant. Presumably also the agreement deals with the questions of the compensation to be paid for the loss of rolling-stock, material, etc., but this we are not told. Nor do we know what is to be done with the Northern Extension line between Shanhaikwan and Newchwang which is financed by British capital. We have had many contradictory reports about this, as about the line south of Shanhaikwan, but it is impossible to gather the truth from among them. One of these reports was that Russian agents were trying to buy out British interests, but officially nothing was known of this when the last mail left England. It is satisfactory that, late in the day, some recognition has been made of the rights of British investors. Some of the delay in the matter of the railway was dictated by military considerations and was perfectly justifiable. The final delay for a period of nearly two months is unexplained.

## THE "BEACHCOMBER". NUISANCE IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 21st February.)

For some time past Hongkong has been singled out as the "dumping-ground" for destitute persons of all ages and nationalities from the neighbouring ports of Singapore, Manila, Shanghai, Kobe, &c., and in the endeavour to provide for the wants of the truly deserving, a tax has been imposed upon the benevolent public, which has grown to such dimensions, and been so persistently enforced, that it has now become well-nigh intolerable. Complaints have been made, by no means in isolated cases, that able-bodied men have boldly entered offices as well as private houses, and by plausible tales of destitution and want have received from the charitably disposed money and clothes, which shortly afterwards have reached the drinking bars and the second-hand shops of Taipingshan. Not only that, but where it has been found advisable to give these habitual mendicants tickets to get food and rest at the Star Coffee House in D'Aguilar Street, conducted under the auspices of the Mis-

sions to Seamen, they have been known to sell their tickets for drink, and by repeating their stories of want to obtain others a few hours afterwards. It has been estimated that there are over fifty such men in Hongkong to-day living upon charity. They are men for the most part from Manila, who have either been deported from the Philippines, or have found their way here by the transports which call at this port en route to San Francisco. Certain it is that very few of them are seamen of any kind, and thus their chances of getting away are scanty indeed. One man has been known to have lived for nearly two years in this way, and there are others who claim a twelve months' residence with complete immunity from police interference. We are informed that private houses at the Peak are visited by these men when the owners are in town, and their tales of hardship are the means of drawing many a dollar from the ladies who perhaps are alone at that time of the day. The annoyance has become so great that we understand that certain representations are to be made to H.E. the Governor on the subject, with a view to redressing the evil. Those in authority at the Naval Yard Extension provided work for a number of the unemployed, but it is principally unskilled labour, and the wages the men received, from \$1.90 to \$2 a day, fail to offer a tithe of the inducement that is obtained by a few calls daily upon the charitable. To remedy the evil, we hear that the Governor is to be asked to start a fund somewhat on the lines of those in existence at Singapore, Calcutta, &c., so that in truly deserving cases the Captain Superintendent of Police or some other authority may pay the passage away to another port, with instructions that punishment will follow on a return in the same condition. It is certainly high time that something should be done to abate the nuisance to which the Colony is at present subject.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

(Daily Press, 21st February.)

By slow degrees the various parts of the British Empire are being linked together by telegraph lines which are controlled entirely by British hands, and with the opening of the new century one of the most important of these links has been decided on. The details of the all-British Pacific cable are now public, and we are told that by the end of 1902 the work on this great line of communication will be finished. The route of the cable as now decided on is as follows. Commencing at Vancouver Island, there will be a straight run of 3,500 miles to Fanning Island, a small and practically unknown tract of land which nevertheless has formed part of the British Empire for about a dozen years. From Fanning Island the next stretch is one of 1,700 miles to Norfolk Island, through the Fiji group. From Norfolk Island the cable will run to Brisbane, some 900 miles, between numerous islands and in comparatively shallow water. New Zealand will also be connected with the system at Norfolk Island. The enterprise is a great one, especially when the depths through which the lines have to be carried are taken into consideration. It has been estimated that the two actually deepest points touched will be the Tuscarora and Belknap Deeps, 16,500 and 17,500 feet below the surface of the ocean. The greatest depth known in the Pacific is, it is true, about five miles and a quarter (this was the deepest sounding taken by the *Challenger*), but though not reaching this tremendous figure the depressions through which the



new line will pass create a new record for point-to-point cables. When the work is completed, Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia will be united by a continuous line no part of which is in non-British hands. The Far East will remain outside the system, but perhaps it is not too wild a dream to imagine that one day there will be a branch line from Fanning Island or from the Fijis to North Borneo and Hongkong, when we shall no longer, as now, have to rely entirely on foreign goodwill for the security of both northern and southern lines from this distant outpost to the centre of the Empire. No line, of course, between the Fijis, Borneo, and Hongkong could have the security of the Vancouver-Fiji line, along which the British Government has taken the precaution of acquiring the intermediate islands, with the exception of Hawaii. Along the Borneo connection this is not so. But nevertheless with the constantly growing importance of the Far East it is not likely that Britain can remain satisfied with the present inadequate connection between her possessions here and the central point of government. The all-British Pacific cable has left the stage of ideas and is on the way to become a fact. With the progress of years the present scheme may well be extended.

## THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 17th February, 8.21 p.m.

Mr. Mackie, Mrs. Ogren and two children, Miss Way, and Miss Chapman, the Shansi refugees, arrived at Hankow under Chinese escort on Wednesday last, after wonderful escapes.

They report that Shansi and Honan are still very unfriendly to foreigners, but that Hupeh province is friendly.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On Thursday afternoon, 21st inst., a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Lieut.-Col. Hughes, R.A.M.C., Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartigan, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

### REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

A report of the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council was submitted. The report dealt with the proceedings of the Committee at a meeting held on 23rd January, and was laid before the Legislative Council on 31st January. It was as follows:—"The chairman (Hon. R. D. Ormsby), by direction of H. E. the Governor, laid before the Committee papers connected with the proposed refuse-destructor in Hongkong, with voluminous reports from India and elsewhere on the working of incinerators in various cities and towns, which were read. The Committee, having fully considered the matter, are of opinion that no case has been made out for abandoning the present system, which seems to work well, and to be a satisfactory one for Hongkong, or for incurring the great expenditure required in establishing and working such a refuse-destructor as has been asked for by the Sanitary Board. The Committee considered a proposal to build a public urinal in Queen's Road under Battery Path in order that the one on Battery Path may be closed, the estimated cost being \$1,700. The Committee object to the proposed site, but recommend that this new urinal be built under the bank in Ice House Lane as near Queen's Road as possible. They also approve of the closing of the Battery Path urinal when the new one is opened."

Mr. OSBORNE proposed that the question as to the refuse-destructor mentioned in the report be brought up at the last meeting in May in time for inclusion in the estimates for next year.

Mr. McKie seconded and the motion was carried.

### THE NEW WESTERN MARKET.

The report of the committee appointed to consider and report on the question of the new Western Market was submitted. It said that scheme No. 2 commended itself to the members of the Committee with the exception of the Acting Harbour Master, who objected to it on the ground that the site on the reclamation in front of the triangular lot at the east end of Wing Lok Street was not so conveniently situated for a harbour office as the site in front of the existing harbour office. The committee had subsequently met and inspected all the available sites in the vicinity of the Harbour Office, and decided to make enquiries as to whether a site on the reclamation opposite to Marine Lots 224 and 225 could be acquired for the new Western Market. It was found on enquiry that the property was not in the market. The committee then enquired whether a site on the reclamation M.L. 225 could be acquired, and it was ascertained that a portion of it containing 13,961 sq. ft. was about to be put up for public auction almost immediately. The committee met on the 20th inst. to consider the question of this latter site, and it was pointed out that there was no time to lay the matter before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and obtain his sanction (if H. E. the Governor were prepared to support the scheme) to the site in question being purchased at auction. In these circumstances, and recognizing the delay and expense in acquiring private property for a site for the market and the necessity for pushing on the building of a new market and of a new harbour office as soon as possible, the Acting Harbour Master withdrew his objection to the site at the east end of Wing Lok Street, and the committee unanimously decided to recommend the Government to carry out in its entirety scheme No. 2 in the Public Works Department memorandum above referred to, a scheme which, in addition to providing excellent sites for the buildings referred to, renders possible a very great sanitary improvement by the prolongation of Jervois Street into Bonham Strand West.

The President minuted:—"Scheme, one in above memo. differs from Dr. Clark's scheme in his minute of 28th March last in that whereas the contemplated resumption of 104, 106, 108, and 110, Bonham Strand, 341, 343, and 345, Queen's Road Central Scheme No. 1 contemplates the resumption only of 7 and 11, Morrison Street, and No. 343-45-47, Q. R. C. How have you arrived at this modification, and does the M. O. H. endorse it?"

The PRESIDENT said he understood that the report had not been sent to all members of the Board, yet but as Mr. Fisher was in attendance he suggested that he should go into the question of the new Western Market. He did not think that the fact that some of the members of the Board had not seen the report need delay the consideration of the plans, because the matter had advanced to such a stage that the site for the market had been sanctioned and tenders received for the foundations.

Lieut.-Col. HUGHES—Where is the site?

The PRESIDENT—In front of the Harbour Office.

Mr. FISHER then dealt at some length with the statements contained in Mr. Ladds' report, showing from the plans which he had spread out before him where they were wrong. Alluding to the remark made by Mr. Ladds as to the lighting of the market, he said that if Mr. Ladds had been capable of working out the areas he would have found the widths of windows, etc., on the plans, and the respective heights on the section. He would then have found the proportion of light to be admitted in relation to the floor area. A common rule for arriving at the question of light was to take about one-tenth of the floor area, but as the proposed building was one which required abundance of light and air he had allowed very much more. He had allowed one-third of the floor area on the ground floor and on the first floor one-third of the floor area, and in addition there would be a glazed lantern, which he proposed to construct along the greater part of the roof for the purpose of additional light and ventilation. If they re-

ferred to the first floor plan they would find that he proposed to construct a well-hole in the floor. This would give additional light to the ground floor. He thought that after this explanation the Board could rest assured that the important questions of light and air had been well provided for. Then Mr. Ladds said the area was far too small. It was scarcely necessary for him to enter into the question as to the selection of the site, as doubtless they were all aware that the site was decided upon long ago by a committee. He would, therefore, deal with the area of the site together with that of the existing Harbour Office later on. Mr. Ladds said the number of shops and stalls shown on the plans was 108, as against 160 in the Old Market. They now found that there were 110 shops and stalls, and if they omitted the six meat shops and constructed in lieu of same 30 more pork stalls they would get 134. He merely suggested six meat shops in order to meet any requirements of any Europeans that might be in the neighbourhood, but as the New Market would, he presumed, be used mostly, if not entirely, by Chinese it might be best to omit the six shops and construct stalls to meet the requirements of the present and future small holders of same. He himself had been round the market several times—on one occasion with another officer of the Public Works Department. They both made 149 stalls and shops inside the Market, and if they counted the five outside shops there would be a total of 154. So they would have 134 shops and stalls in the New Western Market, as against 149 inside shops and stalls in the existing Market, and in addition they would have the accommodation provided for stalls and shops when the present Harbour Office was vacated. As to the general arrangement of stalls in the Central Market, they had one main avenue with stalls on both sides (i.e., to upper floors). They would note on the ground plan of the New Western Market he proposed to arrange for three avenues, viz., a central or main avenue eight feet wide and two side ones each six feet wide. They would thus get four lines of frontages for shops as against two in the Central Market, and by so doing would get a far greater commercial value. Further, it would be impossible for any stallholder to block up light from the windows as was now the case in the Central Market by placing the stalls against the wall. It was all very well for Mr. Ladds to quote 432 square feet as being the minimum for each poultry shop, and further to provide 15 poultry shops in the first Market as against 12 in the present Market. He himself had asked several shopholders as to this. Their reply, of course, was that they would like the space but that the increased rent would be objectionable, of course they must not overlook the fact that the majority of stallholders in the Western Market were small holders. On the ground plan of the New Western Market he showed 12 poultry shops and 12 fish shops to suit the requirements until the Harbour Office was available. The fish or poultry shops would then be removed to the present Harbour Office, and it was an easy matter to remove one division and arrange for an area of 334 square feet to each of the 12 shops, or it was possible that some of the small holders would be content with half this area. He had carefully surveyed the poultry shops in the existing Market, and he found the areas varied considerably, ranging from 200 feet, the average being 369 square feet. A lot of this space would undoubtedly not be wanted in the New Market. Much of it was used for killing and plucking the birds, tubs for washing, etc.; but in the new Market provision had been made in the spacious poultry-killing rooms. He must also point out that a poultry store for live birds had also been provided. In a few of the poultry shops he found a small yard at the back as well as a small room which appeared to be used for sleeping and cooking. These, however, need not be considered, as provision had also been made for cooking and sleeping accommodation for coolies connected with the Market. Mr. Ladds gave the area of the present Western Market as 28,850 square feet. This included the actual area of the whole site, which included all boundary walls, etc., and five outside shops in Bonham Strand. He might point out that four of these shops appeared to



be used as wholesale fruit shops, while the fifth was used for the sale of cooked pork and poultry. It included three kitchens, one food shop, and one latrine. Mr. Ladds gave the stall area of the existing Western Market as about 15,000 square feet. About was a rather vague term. The actual stall area in the Market was 12,826 square feet. The area of 23,125 square feet was the actual inside area of the New Market, and he wished to make this quite clear, i.e., the area inside the walls, etc. The next area was 8,280 square feet, this being the area of the site of the present Harbour Office. They would note that Mr. Ladds gave this as the area of the Market (two floors), and further mixed matters up by comparing sites with actual inside areas and then attempted to polish matters off by a supposition. He (the speaker) did not want any supposition, and he was quite sure the Board did not either. What they wanted were actual facts. He would now make a comparison of figures. Mr. Ladds gave them the area of the old market as 28,850. This, as he had before remarked, was the area of the whole site, including the boundary wall and five shops in Bonham Strand. Mr. Ladds gave the area of the New Market as 23,125, which was correct. He, however, gave the area of the second New Market as 8,200. This was the actual area of the site. The inside area of both floors would equal 13,694; making a total for both Markets of 36,819 square feet, as against 28,850 square feet. They got an additional 7,969 feet, and he wished the Board to clearly understand that the 36,819 square feet was the actual inside area, whereas the 28,850 given as the area of the old Market included the boundary wall and five shops in Bonham Strand. Dealing with the quarters provided for the attendant, Mr. Fisher pointed out that on the first floor a living room etc., were provided, and above this a bed room. The dimensions of this bed room, which Mr. Ladds considered would be so very uncomfortable during the summer months, averaged with balcony 18 ft. 8 in. long by 12 ft. 9 in. wide, which after deducting the area of the wall gave 233 square feet. The total area allotted to the caretaker without considering coal store, private stair, etc., equalled 579 ft. 4 in. The height of the rooms would be 14 feet, so that the cubic contents equalled 8,110. He had no hesitation in stating that these attendant's quarters would be far better than any other similar quarters in the colony. Mr. Ladds mentioned a very large wholesale poultry store in Saingpoon. Although he had met Mr. Ladds on several occasions on matters relating to the Western Market, this was the first time he had ever received any information respecting this matter, or even anything definite on matters relating to the Western Market. Please note that Mr. Ladds stated that 1,100 square feet was required for this, or three shops. This worked out at 366 feet 8 inch for each shop. He merely pointed this out, as in the first part of his report Mr. Ladds gave 432 feet as the minimum space. As he had explained before the poultry shops would eventually receive 334 square feet each; there was but little difference between 334 feet and 366 feet. He failed to see why Saingpoon Market should be mixed up with matters relating to the Western Market.

Answering Dr. Hartigan, Dr. CLARK said that when both Markets were built they would provide accommodation for about 210 stalls.

Dr. HARTIGAN said they required accommodation for 250. Of course this had nothing to do with Mr. Fisher, who had done the best he could with the site he had got.

Dr. CLARK drew attention to the fact that for many years past the Sanitary Board had complained of the insanitary condition of the Western Market. There was no question that it was a disgrace to the city. It was the dirtiest, filthiest place in the city. It was surrounded on all sides by buildings, and it was practically impossible to build a decent market on the site. Seeing that the Sanitary Board had been urging the Government to do away with this disgraceful state of affairs in the Western Market and build a decent market, when they were offered an additional 2,000 square feet they should receive it, apart altogether as to whether it would give additional market accommodation. He thought, however, that the Board might suggest that the present Western Market

should not be closed until both the new markets were completed. When they got the two new markets they would have more stall accommodation than at present, and in addition it was proposed to erect a market at Taipingshan and a fish market in front of the Central Market.

Mr. OSBORNE—I think we ought to agree to these plans, because if we do not we shall get nothing at all.

Dr. HARTIGAN still thought more accommodation for stalls should be provided. He added that he thought they ought to thank Mr. Fisher for his information.

The subject then dropped.

#### COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report for the year 1900 was laid on the table. The report is a lengthy one, and deals with the importation of live stock, animal-depots, slaughterhouses, dairies, markets, and staff.

The following minutes were appended:—

Mr. Osborne:—"A copy of the report should be sent to each member of the Board."

Hon. F. H. May:—"No controversial point should find a place in an official annual report. Reports should be records of fact. I think the attention of the C. V. S. should be drawn to this."

On the motion of Mr. OSBORNE, seconded by Mr. KIE, the consideration of the report was adjourned for a fortnight.

#### PLAGUE CASE AT SINGAPORE.

A letter was read from the Acting Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements regarding the case of bubonic plague reported from Singapore on the 2nd inst., and stating that all possible precautions to prevent the disease spreading have been taken.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Wild, the Government Analyst, reported that he had examined samples of water from the Kowloon service, which had been collected from a fountain in the Chater Road, and the results showed that the water was of excellent quality. Samples taken from a fountain in the Hollywood Road, and from a fountain at the pumping station, Bonham Road West, had been examined with a like result.

#### MORTALITY RETURNS FROM MACAO.

The mortality returns from Macao for the weeks ended 3rd February and 10th February show the deaths to be 40 and 48 respectively.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the weeks ended 26th January, 2nd February, and 9th February show rates of 16.8, 15.3, and 22.4 per 1,000, as against 21.8, 19.8, and 28.1 per 1,000 for the corresponding weeks of last year.

The following minutes were appended:—

President:—"Probably one of the healthiest cities in the world."

Dr. Clark:—"More probably not."

The PRESIDENT was commenting on the small death rate when

Mr. OSBORNE interjected—I call you to order.

The PRESIDENT—Why?

Mr. OSBORNE—Because these statistics are quite misleading. I have pointed out before that the death rate here means nothing. People who contract diseases which cause death generally leave the colony.

The PRESIDENT—That remains to be proved.

This was all the business.

Our contemporary *O Porvir*, in the leading article in its last issue, protests against the action of the Steamboat Company in dropping the annual excursion of the end of the present week, when it is customary for a large number of visitors to go over to Macao to see the Procession of the Cross. According to our contemporary the Secretary of the Company stated, when asked for the reason, that the Directors had decided not to continue any further excursions, owing to cases of excessive drinking among some of the passengers on the last excursion, which the captain of the steamer had been unable to control. *O Porvir* complains of the monopoly enjoyed by the present Steamboat Company, and reports that the formation is contemplated of a new company which it expects will receive the support not only of the public but also of the Macao Government. In another column we publish a letter which we have received on the same subject.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at the Chamber Room, City Hall, at 11.30 a.m. on the 14th February, 1901.—Present: Hon. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Hon. J. J. Keswick (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. A. Haupt, Sir Thomas Jackson, Knt., D. R. Law, A. M. Marshall, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs, Hon. J. Thurburn (*ex officio*), and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).—

#### MINUTES.

The Minutes of the previous Monthly Meeting (held 7th January) were read and confirmed.

#### RESIGNATION OF MEMBER.

The Secretary reported that Messrs. U. Nervegna & Co. had resigned membership of the Chamber, stating that they were closing up business.

#### THE TRANSIT OF PRODUCE IN CHINA.

Read letter from Hon. Secretary of China Association, dated 14th January, stating that a letter had been received from Mr. Kopsch, suggesting that the Association should advocate the extension of the so-called Chinkiang Rules respecting the transit of produce to all Treaty Ports, and asking if the Chamber would forward its views regarding the proposal to the Association.

The Secretary said he had acknowledged receipt of the letter and stated that, so far, no copy of Mr. Kopsch's letter had reached the Chamber.

Decided to endeavour to procure a copy of the letter in question.

#### THE PUBLICATION OF QUARANTINE NOTICES.

A letter having been received on the 14th January, signed by several of the Shipping Firms, calling attention to heavy fines recently inflicted on steamers arriving from Singapore for technical or unintentional infringements of quarantine regulations.

The Government was, on the 22nd idem, addressed on the subject, the Chamber urging that greater publicity be given to quarantine notifications than that afforded by the *Gazette*, and asking for a mission or reduction of the fines inflicted by the Police Magistrate.

In reply, the Government declined to consider the notice given as insufficient and urged that it was the duty of these connected with shipping to make themselves acquainted with the notifications in the *Gazette*.

Further correspondence had followed, and the Chamber contended that as some steamers calling at Singapore *en route* for this port or China had no consignees in Singapore it would only be reasonable that printed copies of notices affecting them should be sent on board each steamer.

#### PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF PARTNERS IN CHINESE FIRMS.

In response to an invitation from H. E. the Governor, the Committee had nominated Mr. Robert Shewan to represent the Chamber on a Committee to consider the advisability of introducing a Bill for the registration of partners in Chinese firms, and an intimation had since been received from the Colonial Secretary of that gentleman's appointment.

Hon. J. Thurburn said he had been appointed a member of the Committee, which included three Chinese, and of which Mr. Sercombe Smith had been named Chairman. He had not heard yet when the Committee would commence its sitting.

#### CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.

Read letter from Sir Ernest Satow, H. B. M.'s Minister in Peking, in reply to Chamber's letter of the 18th December last, stating that he will be glad to receive an expression of the views of the Chamber, adding that it was improbable the question of the receipt of the tariff would come under immediate consideration.

Some discussion ensued on this matter and ultimately it was decided to write to Sir E. Satow and give him the view held by the Chamber on the subject generally, asking him at the same time to be good enough to submit to the Chamber the propositions made with regard to alteration of the tariff. It was also decided to exchange notes on the subject with the Shanghai Chamber.

#### THE FUNERAL OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

It being felt strongly by the Committee that on Saturday the 2nd February, the day fixed



for the funeral of Her late most Gracious Majesty the Queen, all business should be suspended, a letter was, on the 28th January, addressed to the Government suggesting that the day be observed as one of national mourning, the Public Offices closed, and all business suspended in token of respect for the memory of the deceased Sovereign.

A reply was received on the 30th idem, stating that H.E. the Governor had directed that the 2nd February should be observed as a day of public mourning and that all Public Offices be closed.

A wreath was, on the 2nd February, placed at the base of the Queen's Statue as a tribute from the Chamber.

#### PROPOSED BILL FOR REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

Read letter dated 6th February from Colonial Secretary transmitting Copy of one from the Captain Superintendent of Police recommending that the provisions of Ordinance No. 7 of 1866 relating to the registration of servants be re-enacted with the addition of a provision to the effect that servants must, when applying for registration, supply two photographs of themselves, one to be filed in the register and the other to be attached to the certificate of registration. The opinion of the Committee as to whether it would re-enact the above law, with certain penalties for non-observance, was requested by the Government.

After considerable discussion on the subject, it was decided unanimously to reply to the effect that the Committee considered the proposed legislation inadvisable and probably impracticable.

#### THE DISINFECTING BUREAU AND CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Read letter dated 8th February signed by all the Shipping Firms in the Colony interested in emigration to the Straits Settlements calling attention to the fact that to meet the requirements of the U.S. Government for the disinfection and fumigation of native crews and emigrants from this port, a Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau has been established here, under European supervision, and requesting the Chamber to bring the circumstance to the notice of the Hongkong Government, to the end that the Government of the Straits Settlements be asked to open their ports, at least to a limited extent, to Chinese emigration from this port during the summer, provided that all such emigrants are properly disinfected and their baggage fumigated to the satisfaction of the local Health Officer.

Draft letter to the Government on the subject considered and adopted.

#### REVISED FRENCH CUSTOM TARIFF AND COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

Read letter from Colonial Secretary, dated 9th February, transmitting, for the information of the Chamber, copy of circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, in which it is suggested to Lord Lansdowne that as the ports of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong are free to French products, it might be represented to the French Government that exceptionally favourable treatment should be accorded to all exports from the Colonies above named, both in France and French Indo-China.

A draft letter to the local Government in acknowledgment of above thanking the Secretary of State for his efforts on behalf of the Colony was considered and adopted.

#### CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Read letter from the Government, dated 12th February, stating that a proposal had been received from the Banks that Wednesday, the 20th inst., in addition to Tuesday, the 19th (Chinese New Year Day) shall be observed as a holiday, and asking whether the Chamber saw any objection to the proposal.

Decided to write, in reply, that the Committee could see no objection to the proposed holiday.

#### NATIVE CRAFT AND STEAMERS ARRIVING.

Mr. Law called attention to the manner in which the native craft got into the way of vessels entering port. He said there was a rule in the Singapore Port Regulations which dealt with this question, and by which native craft were compelled to keep out of the way of incoming steamers. He thought a similar rule might be introduced here.

After a short discussion, on the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Law agreed to write a letter to the Secretary on the subject.

### ARMED ROBBERIES IN HONGKONG.

No less than three armed robberies were reported to the police on Saturday, the 16th inst.—two at Tai Po and one on this side of the Harbour. At the former place, at ten o'clock on the evening of Friday, 15th inst., six men, three armed with revolvers and two with daggers, entered a dwelling-house, and whilst several of the number "held up" the inmates, the others plundered the premises and secured money, jewellery, and clothing to the total value of \$26, with which the robbers decamped. The wife of the occupant of the house was cut on the arm with a dagger. Half-an-hour later what was presumably the same gang forcibly entered another house in the village and secured booty amounting in value to \$40. They then made off firing their revolvers.

Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening seven men, one of whom carried a revolver, entered the house of one Sa Fak Ming, shopkeeper, 21, Third Street, saying they had come to search for opium. The man with the revolver levelled the weapon at the shopkeeper's head, and two held his wife by the throat, threatening that if she shouted they would shoot her dead. The other four plundered the house, and jewellery and clothing were stolen to the value of about \$150. No arrests have so far been made in either case.

### BURGLARY IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Messrs. Droz & Company, watchmakers, Queen's Road Central, have been made the victims of a rather daring burglary. In common with other shops in the city, they observed Tuesday, 19th inst., (Chinese New Year) as a half-holiday, closing at one o'clock. The shutters were put up and everything left snug and safe. When the shop was re-opened on the 20th inst. it was found that the window had been broken and a number of watches stolen. The means adopted by the burglar or burglars were very simple. Probably choosing a time when the street was deserted, a stick or some other instrument had been driven through the watchman's hole in the shutter into the pane of glass, shattering it. The burglar had then inserted his hand, and, possessing himself of every watch within reach, cleared off in safety. Fortunately the watches stolen are not valuable, costing only from three to five or six dollars each. The number stolen, however, brings the loss up to about \$150, probably more. The police were immediately informed, and every effort is now being made to trace the culprit.

Doubt has since been cast on the theory of robbery from outside, owing to the smallness of the opening broken in the window.

### HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

#### THE TUG-OF-WAR.

There was considerable excitement at the Circus on Saturday, the 16th inst., when the 22nd Bombay Infantry and 15th Co. Siege Train met for the semi-final pull in the International Tug of War. In the first round the Infantry seemed very much disappointed when they were told they had lost the pull. The second was the most exciting and gave the greatest credit to both teams for their stubborn resistance to each other's efforts. The Siege Train contestants late in the struggle seemed to roll a great deal, and the oscillation being noticed by the coach that worthy left his post, and rallied his men. It was a fortunate stimulus, for it had the much desired effect of a resuscitated bend-to, which eventually brought the victory. Undoubtedly the teams who entered the ring on Saturday night were the best yet represented, and the vanquished deserve as much credit as their conquerors.

There was a large attendance at the Circus on Wednesday night, 20th inst., to witness the final struggle in the great tug-of-war competition between the 15th Company (Siege Train) S.D.

R.G.A., and the Stokers' Team of H.M.S. Centurion. Loud applause greeted the teams as they entered the ring. The stokers were shorter in stature, but this was the only noticeable difference. The Siege Train won the toss, and had the choice of sides. Captain Cadogan, R.W.F., again officiated as referee, and just before the commencement of the struggle Colonel Hicks, of the Circus, intimated that the referee's decision was to be absolutely final.

First pull:—Both teams dropped smartly on the word. Neither pulled for perhaps fully a minute, and the centre-mark on the rope remained suspended almost exactly over that on the ground. The teams were evidently feeling each other's strength. The Siege Train were the first to change tactics, and pulled. The stokers hung on, but lost ground inch by inch. On a signal from their coach, Sergeant McCartney, the soldiers got the rope over their shoulders—a move by which they gained only slightly. The stokers were now heaving at the rope in true sailor fashion, and regaining their lost ground. The soldiers attempted to return to their first position on the rope, but as the change was made simultaneously with a strong pull from the stokers, one or two of the Siege Train were momentarily knocked off their balance. Before they could regain themselves the rope was pulled over the mark by the sailors. The pull was positively the finest, from the point of endurance, that has been seen since the competition started. It also was the longest, lasting 3mins. 42secs.

Second pull:—Changing sides, both teams went to work warily. The stokers again played the hanging-on game, but the soldiers, now paying closer attention to the directions of their captain, were working like one man, and hauling in by a strong hand-over-hand pull. The stokers left off hanging and started heaving, but they had given their opponents too much ground and were easily pulled over in 2mins. 33secs.

Third pull:—Amid intense excitement, the final pull started. The Siege Train appeared to be slightly the fresher, but both teams looked winded. The soldiers got to work right away; the stokers, however, held their own pluckily. Gradually the Siege Train gathered way, but with a sudden, irresistible heave the stokers brought them back, and, by a succession of heaves, themselves gained ground before the Siege Train had fully recovered from the first set back. It now looked almost a certainty for the sailors, but, once more settling back to it, the Siege Train got the rope across their shoulders and finally won the pull, which lasted 1min. 35secs.

The Siege Train were declared the winners and awarded first prize—\$250. H.M.S. Centurion (second) got \$100, and the Bombay Infantry (third) \$70. A table giving the exact and average weight of each unit of the Siege Train team may prove interesting:—

Name	lbs.	st.	lbs.
Bom. Berrett	187	= 13	5
Gun. Brunning	185	= 13	3
" Alexander	170	= 12	2
" Hayes	172	= 12	4
" Lonergan	181	= 12	3
" Player	185	= 13	13
" Casey	187½	= 13	5½
" Caldwell	174	= 12	6
" Troy	210	= 15	0
" Pickering	171½	= 12	3½
Total	1823	130	3
Average			13-03

Ser. McCartney (captain), 166 11 12  
Colonel Hicks, on behalf of Mrs. Harmston Love, presented Captain Cadogan with a small souvenir as a slight return for his invaluable services as referee. The souvenir took the form of a chatelaine composed of Siamese coins, ancient and modern, and looked exceedingly tasteful.

The rinderpest outbreak continues at Nagasaki. A local paper learns that the official expenses in connection with the cattle disease from its outbreak on the 15th January to the 6th inst. amounted to 31,059 yen, exclusive of compensation to be granted to the owners. It is stated that the compensation will amount to 25,000 yen.



## THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

At the usual weekly session of "The Red Dragon Lodge," No. M. 65, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home on Tuesday evening last, the following three resolutions were adopted:—

1.—"That this meeting recognises the fact that this Jubilee year of the Good Templar Order finds it the greatest Temperance organisation in this country and in the world, numbering as it does more than eleven thousand branches located in one hundred different countries and States; and having an increasing membership of 100,000 adult and junior members within its 2,100 lodges and temples in England alone."

2.—"That we rejoice that since the Order originated in New York State fifty years ago it has promulgated temperance teaching at hundreds of thousands of public meetings; that it has administered its total abstinence pledge to many millions of persons (about 1,500,000 being thus pledged by it in England alone during the past 32 years); that it has circulated scores of millions of pages of temperance literature and now publishes over fifty magazines and newspapers in various languages; and that it has reclaimed tens of thousands from intemperance, and prevented hundreds of thousands from over giving way to drinking habits."

3.—"That inasmuch as the order has also by its discipline and educative influence uplifted multitudes to positions of greater usefulness in life, and has belted the globe with a beneficent girdle of sobriety and fraternity, we reverently thank Almighty God for the successes thus vouchsafed to us, and while dedicating ourselves anew to this great work, invite all friends of humanity to join with us in our efforts for a sober country and a sober world."

## TIENTSIN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 2nd inst.:—

The Magistrate of Yung-ching-hsien, Mr. Kou, has recently arrested and executed a number of Boxers.

A portion of the western wall of the City has been levelled. The Chinese report finding an ancient tablet buried in the wall, but the characters are too worn to be decipherable.

Reports reached Tientsin, on Thursday, that Li Hung-chang was dead, and that Yuan Hui-kai had been hastily summoned to Peking. As Li has been dead or dying a few times already, we await confirmation.

Shanghai and not local time is observed on the railway now, and the railway clocks are therefore about twenty minutes faster than local watches.

The *Chih Pao* claims to have received from a man recently arrived from Shensi on Government business, that the Emperor actually left Hsian on January 15th for Lo Yang-hsien in Honan, and will not return to Peking till the second or third Chinese moon.

The Japanese have, we hear re-arrested Mr. Chi Hsin, who was supposed to commit suicide, also two of his associates, Chu Chu-yi, and Chu Sun-li, sons of the late Hsu Tung th Prime Minister, who was so prominent in the appointment of the Heir Apparent.

The *Chih Pao* has it that the demolition of native houses against the southern wall of Peking has been ordered. Tls. 10 for each being paid as recompense, as it is intended to carry the railway (or electric tram) along there. We have not heard anything about it.

We hear that during the Siege both the Russian and French Ministers burnt their diplomatic papers. We cannot possibly conceive the reason for the destruction of papers which could not have contained matter that the whole world might not have known!!

The *Chih Pao* states that now that the Empress Dowager finds the troops are not leaving Peking, even though the terms have been signed, she declines to return to Peking, and is pleased at Viceroy Chang's suggestion that the safest place for her to go to will be Ichang.

A curious story is told by a correspondent now in Peking. He states that he saw two Boxers, wearing swords, belts and caps, in the American quarter there the other day. No foreign soldiers are allowed to enter the American quarter

which is outside the Chun Men, and the scum of the Chinese are congregating there. The Chinese Judge in that district was, he also states, a prominent Boxer leader.

Towards dawn on Thursday the Viceroy's Yamen, now occupied by the Provisional Government, was discovered to be on fire. Judging by the rapidity with which the fire spread and the hour at which it occurred, it seems hardly likely to have been accidental. The loss of private effects, and we believe also of official records, was considerable, Col. Mochler and Lieut. Bauer among others losing their kit.

Rather vicious placards have been the order of the day in Tientsin City lately, some reviling the late comrade of the Provisional Government Bank, also a co-worker of his, who is still alive; and others prophesying that when the Chinese officials return to Power, all who have been connected with the Provisional Government, foreign or Chinese, will be "kayed alive," and similar amiable suggestions. Feeling is said to be rather bitter against Provisional Government because house and other taxes have been levied, in addition to which the Chinese police and others have made little transactions on their own account, which has fallen heavily on the people. Some indignation has been prevalent too in consequence of the levelling of the wall.

## THE PEKING TRAGEDY.

The *China Times*, the new Peking paper, published the following as an extra on the 30th of January:—

A most painful tragedy was enacted on Monday night at the Hotel du Nord, Peking. The guests at the hotel were finishing dinner and were still sitting at the table, when, shortly after 9 o'clock, three shots were heard in close proximity to the dining room. The manager, Mr. Diederich, at once ran to the spot where the shots appeared to have been fired, and was met by a British lieutenant, Mr. Denning, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who came out of one of the private rooms, staggering, and exclaiming "I am wounded!" Mr. Diederich at once ordered a doctor to be sent for, and the wounded man was handed over to his care.

Inside the private room a dreadful spectacle presented itself. A husband and wife were lying prostrate on the floor, still living, but at the point of death. Nothing could be done for them, and they shortly afterwards expired.

It appears that three rooms had been engaged at the hotel, for Mr. Denning, for Mrs. Lindberg and for her maid. Capt. Lindberg, a Danish officer well known at Tientsin, and formerly engaged there as military instructor for the Chinese troops, arrived from Tientsin by the Monday night's train and repaired to his wife's room, showing no indication of what was to come. He shot his wife through the chest, then pointed his revolver at the officer, whom he shot over the left hip, and finally shot himself through the right temple.

Captain Lindberg was about 32 or 33 years of age. His wife, a Danish lady of attractive appearance, was about 26. Their bodies were taken in coffins to the Temple of Heaven railway station yesterday, for conveyance to Tientsin by to-day's train.

Mr. Denning, who was stationed at Tientsin, lies in a critical condition.

The Japanese Diet will probably be asked to pass a bill interdicting the use of sake by lads under age. It will be provided that for every offence against this law—which its projectors desire to put into operation from 1st April—a fine of 1.95 yen shall be inflicted; that parents or guardians allowing minors to drink sake shall pay a similar fine, and that publicans selling sake willingly for consumption by minors shall be fined 10 yen. Such a law would be very difficult to enforce, the *Japan Mail* says. The interdict against smoking by lads under 20 has produced a certain effect, it is said; especially among the school-going class. But in the lower orders parents have not lent their assistance resolutely to enforce the veto, and it is obviously impossible for the police to exercise any effective scrutiny. The case will be the same with sake. Nevertheless, such a law would certainly constitute a partial restraint.

## THE STRAITS GOVERNORSHIP.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 7th inst. says:—

From what is now understood, the long-standing mystery about the Governorship of this Colony is at last solved. Sir Alexander Swettenham, who will have had the probably unprecedentedly long period of a tenure of one year and three months as Officer Administering the Government, goes home presently on leave. Eventually Sir Alexander on coming eastwards again returns to Ceylon as Lieutenant-Governor in succession to Sir Noel Walker, who now retires. The Resident-General of the Federated Malay States, Sir Frank Swettenham, who is due to arrive in Singapore about the 16th February, will remain at Singapore as Acting Governor and High Commissioner F. M. S. until the arrival of Sir Arthur Havelock, lately Lieutenant-Governor of Madras, who is to be the new Governor of the Colony. Sir Arthur Havelock left Madras about Christmas and went home on leave. He is understood to be due in Singapore in July, when Sir Frank will revert to his own post in the Native States. As regards Sir Arthur Havelock's chances of coming here, these were alluded to in this journal before his departure from Madras for England.

Our contemporary also says:—While in Ceylon as Governor Sir Arthur Havelock's emoluments were Rs. 83,000 per annum. In Madras his salary amounted to Rs. 20,000 (say £8,000). Here in the Straits Settlements where the status of the Governorship has been recently raised, his annual pay will be £5,000, plus \$5,000 entertainment allowance.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-first half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall on Saturday, the 16th inst. Mr. N. A. Siebs, Chairman, presided, and the others present were Messrs A. Haupt, P. Witkowski, P. Sachse, R. M. Gray, R. Shewan, A. J. Raymond, H. W. Slade, D. M. Moses, Hon. J. J. Keswick (Directors), Sir Thomas Jackson (Chief Manager), Captain A. Tillett, Captain F. D. Goddard, H. N. Mody, F. Henderson, Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Ho Fook, C. S. Sharp, G. M. Bain, J. H. Lewis, R. C. Wilcox, R. K. Leigh, J. R. Michael, G. L. Tomlin, M. J. D. Stevens, H. Humphreys, E. Georg, S. Hancock, H. A. Chinoy, J. N. Chinoy, C. J. Gonsalves, A. Sharp, L. J. C. Anderson, C. Palmer, E. S. Joseph, Dr. A. S. Gomes, B. Layton, R. T. Wright, A. G. Wood, E. Pabaney, D. D. Gasder, G. H. Medhurst, S. S. Benjamin, E. Kelly, J. R. M. Smith, W. A. C. Cruickshank, W. H. Ray, J. Kennedy, W. Lysaught, Lau Wai Chuen, Chau Sui Ki, Sham Kim Sai and others.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, we have the pleasure of laying before you the accounts of a very successful half-year's working. The large balance carried forward on the 30th June in profit and loss account (\$1,717,543.29) and the handsome profits realized during the half-year left the directors with a very considerable sum to distribute for the period ended 31st December, 1900. Subject to your approval, they propose to pay a dividend of £1.10/- per share, pay a bonus of 10/- per share, place to reserve fund \$1,000,000, and carry forward the balance of \$1,410,272.65. They also propose to give the staff of the bank a bonus of 10 per cent on their salaries. It will be seen that the Bank continues its prosperous career. Its business is constantly increasing, necessitating our continuing to add to our reserve funds, which are so much additional capital on which we have not to pay any dividend. It is a sound principle that a Bank's own funds ought always to bear a fair proportion to the funds of the public entrusted to its safe keeping. Our capital is ten millions of dollars, say one million sterling; this is all we have to pay dividend upon, but our sterling reserve of one million, and our silver reserve of three millions of dollars, including the amount we propose to add for last half-year, together with what we propose carrying forward to new profit and loss account, leave us with funds of our own to the extent of \$2,410,272, say



£2,441,027. The shareholders will fully realise the wisdom of their sanctioning large additions to the reserve fund in prosperous half-years, rendering it unnecessary for the Bank to increase its capital, a course which would be a handicap on dividends in years to come. Comparing the report with the one issued to 30th June, 1900, fixed deposits in silver and gold together show a decline of \$10,571,344, mainly owing to the enhanced value of money in London, enabling depositors to find investments yielding increased rates of interest and to the withdrawal of Government funds temporarily on deposit with us. Our silver deposits and current accounts together show an increase of \$856,632. The sterling reserve fund Investments are almost exactly as last stated—the only difference being £4,000 under the heading of other sterling securities—same being a profit on an exchange of 2½ per cent. Consols for a similar amount of War Loan. Under the heading of consols, colonial and other securities, there is an increase of \$1,195,353, mainly owing to an allotment of £100,000 of the War Loan which we applied for. These securities have been written down to the prices ruling on the 31st December. Bills discounted, bills payable and bills receivable all show a shrinkage on the figures given in the last report. The stagnation of business in the North of China fully accounts for the falling off. Indeed, a very much more serious interruption of business than we have experienced might have been expected. Cash and bullion in hand and transit were unusually large at the end of the year. At this time last year, from this chair, your attention was directed to the important and increasing trade interests in the north of China, and their palpable expansion with the extension of railway enterprise in that region. Unfortunately, the outbreak against foreigners has rudely disturbed for the time being this most desirable advance in commercial aspects there, but when the present negotiations are satisfactorily concluded and the country has had time to recover from the ravages of war and famine, I make no doubt that all favourable predictions will be amply fulfilled. Central and Southern China have, fortunately, been spared the horrors of war and want, but in the unsettled state of the political atmosphere there has naturally been a diminution of credit in native circles, which has told unfavourably upon the import trade and curtailed the off-take very considerably, making a serious difference to importers. The fact, however, of the shortage of cotton and consequent advance in values has prevented the serious effects to those interested in cotton goods which must otherwise have followed and the trade is in a sound, if slow, condition. The period under review from a monetary point of view has been an interesting and exciting one. Silver fluctuated more than it has recently done. Uncertainty and unrest prevailed. I am glad to say opportunities for making money were not few, they were taken advantage of, with the favourable results we are able to place before you to-day. On the return of Sir Thomas Jackson to the colony in October last, Mr. H. M. Bevis, the acting manager here, was transferred to Shanghai; the manager there, Mr. Wade Gardner going home on leave. It is, I am sure, quite needless for me to say that we were all glad to welcome our old friend Sir Thomas Jackson back to us in renewed health and strength to take charge of the affairs of the Bank, which he has so long and with such conspicuous ability and judgment managed for us. To our manager in London, Sir Ewen Cameron, to Mr. John Walter, and to the staff generally our best thanks are due for the zeal and attention they have shown to our interest during the last year, and we have endeavoured to show our appreciation of their services by our proposal of a bonus of 10 per cent on the salaries of the staff, which I have no doubt will meet with your cordial approval. Applause. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. R. K. LEIGH said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report, and, in doing so, will only say a very few words. The report is as usual a very fine one, and the more so when

you consider the large decrease in trade that there must have been owing to the troubles in North China. The remarks of our Chairman regarding the building up of the reserve fund are of great importance, especially to a bank whose very life is its capital, and every addition to its reserve is adding strength to its resources and enabling it to earn more. It is really like calling up more capital, with this great difference, that, while such addition to the reserve assists in earning a dividend, none has to be paid on it, and there is all the more for the original share capital. I used to be told that Banks would be all right as an investment if it was not that the bottom would drop out of them in the event of a war. Since then, we have had the war in South Africa and are now practically at war with China, yet Banks, in the beginning of 1899 were \$435 per share. In 1900 they were \$541, and to-day they stand at \$567. This does not look as if war had knocked the bottom out of them, and, if England will only insist on her rights and the opening up of China to all alike, the expansion of trade will be enormous, and with it I feel sure the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be found well in the van of banks. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. PALMER proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Paul Witkowski as a Director.

Mr. W. H. RAY seconded.

Carried.

Mr. J. J. LEWIS proposed the re-election of Hon. J. J. Keswick and Mr. D. M. Moses as Directors.

Mr. HANCOCK seconded.

Carried.

Captain TILLET proposed the re-election of Messrs F. Henderson and C. S. Sharp as auditors for the ensuing year.

Captain GODDARD seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business gentlemen. Thanks for your attendance.

Mr. G. M. BAIN—I would ask you, gentlemen, before we part, to pass a hearty vote of thanks to the Board of Directors, to the able Manager and to his staff. This is a proposition which requires no remarks at all to commend it to you. The report, the result of the combined efforts of the Board and its staff, has shown you what they can do. I daresay you could not find a combination equal to the one I have mentioned outside of London, perhaps not there, and I ask you to give the Board and the staff a sincere and hearty vote of thanks for their services. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—Many thanks, gentlemen.

The meeting then terminated.

## HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

### EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

On Monday, the 18th inst., an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held. Mr. Hart Buck presided, and there were also present Messrs. C. Ewins, R. K. Leigh (Consulting Committee), G. Murray Bain, H. Humphreys, A. H. Mancell, J. A. Trarrant, H. Sutton, R. H. Potts, W. J. Gresson, W. C. Taylor (Secretary), and J. M. Wong.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: This meeting has been called for the purpose of readjusting the remuneration of the General Managers of this Company, but before explaining matters to you fully I may say that before calling this meeting we have taken the opinion of some of the principal shareholders, and they agree with us that the nominal fee of \$100 a month is inadequate. In the original Articles of Association, when the Company was under different management, the remuneration was fixed at 5 per cent. on the gross earnings, but when the Company was in a very unfortunate financial condition we undertook the general management at the nominal fee I have mentioned, and the Articles we altered to that effect. This was in 1891, and it was verbally agreed that this arrangement would only last for three years, in which time we expected to place the Company on a better financial footing. We have, however, allowed the arrangement to go on for nine

years instead of three, but now think that as the Company is in a perfectly sound position, has paid off its Debentures, which were \$30,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and is likely to pay good dividends in the future, the time has arrived when we can justly expect to receive an adequate remuneration for our management. You will notice that the proposed resolution reads that in addition to 5 per cent. per annum on the gross earnings the General Managers would be entitled to an allowance not exceeding \$3,000 per annum for office rent and salaries of clerks. I may explain that this would simply mean that we should virtually revert to the arrangement that was decided upon when the Company was formed. Should this resolution be passed it will be necessary to confirm it at a subsequent meeting, of which due notice will be given. Before putting the resolution to you I shall be pleased to answer questions in connection with it or hear any remarks that any shareholder may wish to make.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed:—

That Article XII. of the Articles of Association be cancelled and that there be substituted therefor the following Article:—

XII.—The remuneration of the General Managers shall be a commission of Five per Cent. per Annum on the gross earnings of the Company, and in addition thereto an allowance not exceeding \$3,000 per Annum for Office Rent and Salaries of Clerks.

Mr. GRESSON seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

This was all the business.

## GEORGE FENWICK & CO., LTD.

On Thursday, the 21st inst., at noon, the twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company took place at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. A. Rodger presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. Parlance (Director), W. G. Winterburn (Secretary), Hart Buck, R. C. Wilcox, F. Henderson, J. Rodger, J. I. Andrew, G. de Champeaux, H. M. Mehta, and W. H. Purcell.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen: The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission we will take them as read. Your directors are pleased to be able to recommend a dividend equal to that of last year, namely 15 per cent., and hope you consider the report of the year's working and the division of profit satisfactory. I will not detain you with any remarks regarding the accounts as they are very clearly stated in the report now before you. The works have been fairly well employed during the year, and a larger proportion of new constructional work has been turned out than formerly, including two large stern-wheel-steamers for the West River. The first of these was completed, and handed over to the owners a few months ago, and the second one is all but finished and will be ready for an official speed trial about the end of the month. This first-class steamer is lying opposite the works at present and is well worth inspection. We have also had a fair share of repairing and jobbing work from the shipping in the harbour and from local works. Although competition is keen, and is becoming keener all the time we hope by turning out first-class work at a moderate charge to be able to keep our different departments well employed. During the year we have made many alterations and improvements in the way of discarding old machines and replacing them with modern tools. It is our intention to continue this policy of improving the different departments and to add appliances that will minimise labour as much as possible, thus placing us in a position to turn out work more rapidly. The general manager has been granted leave of absence for a visit to Europe, and Mr. J. Andrew, who has been with us for some years, will perform his duties meanwhile. I think that is all I have to say that will interest you, but if any further information is desired I shall be pleased to give it.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. WILCOX—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts. In doing so I ex-



press for myself, and I think for the rest of the shareholders, our satisfaction at the result of the working of the year. I think it is a wise policy to have a reserve fund and to continue to write off for depreciation. Even though our property stands very well in the books it is a wise policy to have a reserve fund and to carry forward something to the next account in order to provide a portion of the dividend should next year's working prove a little less satisfactory than the present.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. HART BUCK, seconded by Mr. ANDREW, Mr. A. Rodger was re-elected a director.

Mr. T. Arnold, was re-elected auditor, on the motion of Mr. F. HENDERSON, seconded by Mr. RODGER.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be sent out to-morrow.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Company:—

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

The net profit for the year amounts to \$27,094.68, to which has to be added \$15,261.84 brought forward from last year's account. After payment of directors and auditor, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per cent., or \$22,501 to shareholders, to transfer to reserve fund \$5,000, and to carry forward \$13,706.52 to next year's account.

The company have been fairly well employed during the year; while the property and plant have been kept in a good state of repair.

#### DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. Rodger, according to the articles, retires, but offers himself for re-election.

#### AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Thomas Arnold, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1901.

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Value of land and building thereon as per last statement	77,000.00		
Less amount written off, depreciation	4,000.00		
		73,000.00	
Value of plant and office furniture, per last statement	29,593.00		
Added during the year	12,634.64		
		\$42,227.64	
Less amount written off, depreciation	6,971.37		
		35,256.27	
Value of stock-in-trade	79,285.88		
Work in progress	72,160.17		
Current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	31,865.56		
Cash in hand	743.53		
Sundry debtors	32,946.96		
		\$325,258.37	

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Amount of capital, 6,000 shares at \$25 each fully paid up	150,000.00		
Reserve fund	40,000.00		
Amount received in advance on account of contracts in hand	80,000.00		
Sundry creditors	12,901.85		
Balance of profit and loss	42,356.52		
		\$325,258.37	

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

		\$	c.
To cost of labour, material and working expenses	168,28.79		
To salaries	15,114.17		
To Crown rent and taxes	1,156.96		
To fire insurance	473.00		
To interest paid on over drafts	110.88		
To dividend account of 1897 claimed	60.00		
To loss in exchange	21.05		
To amount written off, property account	4,000.00		
To amount written off, plant account	6,971.37		
To balance to be appropriated, viz.:			
Auditors' fees	\$150.00		
Directors' fees	1,000.00		
Dividend of 15 per cent. on \$150,000	22,500.00		
Carried to reserve fund	5,000.00		
Balance to be carried forward to new account	13,706.52		
		42,356.52	

\$238,392.74

By amount brought forward from last year's account	\$ 15,261.84
By gross earnings	223,063.68
By bonus from Insurance Company	45.22
By transfer fees	22.00
	\$238,392.74

#### HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors of the above company to the ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the company, Queen's buildings, New Praya, Hongkong, on Monday, the 25th February, at 12 o'clock noon.

To the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1900.

The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$533,162.48 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 356,236.75

\$889,399.23

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' Fees ... \$9,000.00

Auditors' Fees ... 750.00

9,750.00

leaving available for appropriation...\$879,649.23

The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 10 per cent. or \$156,250, and a bonus of 14 per cent. or \$218,750, in all \$375,000, be paid to the shareholders, bonuses of \$20,000 to contributing shareholders, and \$25,000 to the European staff, that \$82,862.96 be written from the value of the Kowloon Docks, \$17,769 from the Cosmopolitan Dock, \$4,640 from Steam Launches, \$97,620.07 from the cost of material on hand, and the balance \$256,757.20 carried to new account.

During the past six months the company has docked a much larger amount of tonnage than in any former half-year, so that our docking resources have been utilised to the utmost limit in meeting the demands made upon us, and your directors feel that if they are unable, within a reasonable time, to obtain from the Government a suitable site on equitable terms and conditions for the construction of another dock then a large portion of our business will be forced, from want of docking accommodation, to go to some other port whence there would be difficulty in attracting it back to this colony.

The comprehensive scheme of reconstruction for our Kowloon establishment is now well in hand, and every effort is being made to have the new workshops and all the accessories completed at as early a date as possible, increased facilities in our workshops being greatly needed. Electricity as an illuminant and as a motor power is being increasingly appreciated, and engineers are finding electrically driven machines more effective, speedier and more economical than was the case with steam, and with the view of having the whole of our plant as much up to date as possible, plans are now being prepared for a complete installation of the most modern type of electric motors.

#### DIRECTORS.

In accordance with clause 78 of the Articles of Association Messrs. J. S. Van Buren and J. H. Lewis retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. E. Goetz having left the Colony, Mr. P. Witkowski has been invited by the directors to the vacant seat at the board. This appointment requires to be confirmed by the shareholders at this meeting.

Messrs. R. Shewan and D. E. Brown have been invited to join the board, and these appointments require confirmation by the shareholders at this meeting.

Mr. R. Shewan has been appointed Chairman for the year 1901.

#### AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thomas Arnold and Fullarton Henderson. The directors recommend Messrs. Arnold and Henderson's re-election.

J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1901.

#### CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

July to December, 1900.

31st Dec., 1900. ASSETS.		\$	c.
Aberdeen.			
To value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement	100,000.00		
Kowloon.			
To value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement	1,523,978.17		
Less amount since written off	223,978.17		
	\$1,300,000.00		

To amount paid in connection with purchase of Hung Hom Inland Lots Nos. 17 to 20	10,000.00
To amount paid on account of removal of hill on the new extension, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27	3,207.38
To amount paid on account of 16 new houses for European foremen	53,221.58
To amount paid on account of new iron store	13,710.00
To amount paid on account of cutting away hill at head of No. 1 Dock	817.00
To amount paid on account of new fitting shop	147,822.00
To amount paid on account of new forge	17,100.00
To amount paid on account of sea-wall extension	1,162.00
To cost of new machines for boiler shop	23,459.00
To cost of new machines for engine shop	10,353.00
To cost of new machines for copper-smiths' shop	1,672.00
To cost of new machines for black-smiths' shop	1,823.00
To cost of new machines for saw mill	1,157.00
To cost of new 25 ton steam crane, &c., for new forge	29,689.00
To cost of 4 new ranges McFarlane's latrines	4,500.00
To cost of new cast iron pressure pipes valves, and cast-stands, being new hydraulic installation	54,170.00
	1,682,862.06

#### Cosmopolitan.

To value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement	311,932.74
Less amount since written off	11,932.74
	\$300,000.00

To amount paid on account of saw mill extension	2,000.00
To amount paid on account of boat-building shed extension	6,885.00
To amount paid fitting a new boiler for power to fitting and boiler shops	3,389.00
To amount paid fitting a new condensing evaporating and boiler-feeding plant for the auxiliary engines	16,941.00
To cost of new machines for fitting shop	11,554.00
	340,769.00

#### Tug, Launches, and Lighters.

To value of "Fame," as per last account	15,000.00
To value of steam launches, steam lighter and boats, as per last account	50,074.00
Less amount since written off	5,000.00
	45,074.00

Add, cost of 2 new lighters	3,566.00
	48,640.00

To sundry debtors	335,811.05
To cost of material on hand	1,952,401.56
	\$4,475,484.57

31st Dec., 1900. LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
By shareholders for 12,500 shares of \$125 each fully paid up	1,562,500.00		
By reserve fund	900,000.00		
By admiral-ty loan	£20,000. 0. 0		
Less repay-ments	10,991. 2. 2		
	£9,008.17 10 at 1/11 3/16		
	\$8,245.67		

By sundry creditors	1,030,530.67
By balance profit brought forward from last account	356,236.75
By profit	533,162.48
	889,399.23

\$4,475,484.57

#### REVENUE ACCOUNT.

31st Dec., 1900.		\$	c.
To interest	13,372.82		
To Crown rent	3,020.05		
To Fire Insurance	3,137.93		
To office expenses, salaries, stationery and rent of Head Office	31,958.20		
To Drawing Office expenses and salaries	9,738.73		
To telegrams	1,737.82		
To legal expenses	857.65		
To profit	533,162.48		
	\$61,985.28		



1st July, to 31st Dec., 1900.	\$ c.
By net earnings of the Company's three establishments .....	596,512.93
By towage, net earnings .....	4,622.00
By scrip fees .....	84.00
By bonus on premia, &c. ....	766.26
	<u>\$601,985.29</u>

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the general managers, on Wednesday, the 6th March, at noon.

The general managers and consulting committee have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the thirty-second annual report of the Company.

### 1899 ACCOUNT.

This account shows a profit of \$204,651.70, which sum, subject to the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz.:-

Bonus to contributing shareholders, \$	3,017.37
Addition to reserve fund, .....	9,634.33
Dividend of \$24 per share, .....	192,000.00
	<u>\$204,651.70</u>

### 1900 ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of this account is \$341,020.82.

#### MORTGAGES.

From the reports and valuations made by the company's surveyors the general managers and consulting committee are satisfied that the properties held by the company form ample security for the advances made.

#### CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The present members, Messrs. the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Lewis, Raymond, Maitland, and Mackay retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

#### AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Fullerton Henderson and W. Hutton Potts, and their re-election is recommended.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1901.

### BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

#### Dr.

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital subscribed .....	\$2,000,000.00
Amount paid-up .....	400,000.00
Reserve fund .....	1,093,757.19
Uncollected dividends .....	5,347.99
Account payable .....	27,295.03
Working account, 1899 :-	
Net profit ..	204,651.70
Working account, 1900 :-	
Amount brought forward from below ...	341,020.82
	<u>\$2,072,072.78</u>

#### Cr.

#### ASSETS.

Cash, on current account with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	29,502.03
Cash in hands of General Managers .....	1,059.51
Fixed deposits :-	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	\$75,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China .....	50,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited .....	50,000
	<u>175,000.00</u>
Mortgages :-	
In Hongkong .....	\$1,076,600.00
In Shanghai .....	395,250.11
In Yokohama .....	25,725.39
	<u>1,497,575.50</u>
Investments :-	
Chinese Imperial Government loan, 1886 .....	\$34,874.99
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, debentures .....	60,000.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Ltd., debentures .....	62,608.70
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd., debentures ..	27,586.20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., debentures .....	50,000.00
5 shares in the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited ..	375.00
	<u>235,444.89</u>
Steam fire engines .....	500.00
Accounts receivable .....	132,990.85
	<u>\$2,072,072.78</u>

### WORKING ACCOUNT, 1899.

To losses and claims paid .....	\$ 138,808.64
To return premia .....	11,274.37
To remuneration to consulting committee and auditors .....	6,500.00
To balance as above .....	204,651.70
	<u>\$361,234.71</u>

By balance from last account .....	\$ 334,340.50
Add sundry premia since received .....	26,894.21
	<u>\$361,234.71</u>

### WORKING ACCOUNT, 1900.

To losses and claims paid .....	\$ 32,044.75
To charges .....	23,122.45
To commissions .....	31,418.57
To fire brigade expenses .....	231.00
To balance as above .....	341,620.82
	<u>\$429,437.59</u>

By net premia received less return and re-insurances .....	\$ 298,242.11
By interest .....	127,073.38
By exchange .....	4,034.10
By transfer fees .....	88.00
	<u>\$429,437.59</u>

## SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the Directors of the above Company for presentation at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held at Shanghai on Wednesday, the 13th March, 1901, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

In presenting their Twelfth Annual Report and a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year 1900, the Directors congratulate the Shareholders on the satisfactory results attained, considering the trying times that the Settlement passed through during the last Summer.

The Working Account for the year shows a credit balance of Taels 162,818.33 as compared with Taels 153,283.06 last year.

After deducting the amount of the interim dividend paid in July, there remains a sum of Taels 101,336.03 at the credit of profit and loss account, and it is proposed by the directors to appropriate this sum as follows :-

To pay a final dividend of 6½ per cent. on the capital (making 12 per cent. for the year) .....	Tls. 84,500.00
To transfer to reserve fund (being interest on undeveloped estates Nos. 8 and 9) .....	6,974.82
To carry forward to new account .....	9,911.21

#### DEBENTURES.

The issue of Tls. 250,000, referred to in last report, has now been completed.

#### CAPITAL.

Owing to the increasing operations of the company, the directors think the time has arrived when a larger capital is required. They intend to propose at a special meeting, for the approval of shareholders, that Tls. 650,000, in shares of Tls. 50 fully paid, be issued, and that these 13,000 shares be offered to shareholders at par in the ratio of one share for every two held in the company.

#### CHWONG HOONG ESTATE NO. 2.

The houses nearing completion when the last report was issued have been completed, and have all found tenants at satisfactory rentals. It is proposed to erect two more houses, and subject to tenders for building, tenants have been secured.

#### JINKEE ESTATE NO. 6.

The development of this estate continues. So far, and as fast as buildings are completed they are satisfactorily leased. The directors have considered it expedient to repurchase the bund portion of this estate, finding that it can be utilized profitably in connection with the rest of the property.

#### ESTATES NOS. 8 AND 9.

There is nothing new to report regarding these estates, the time having not yet arrived when development might be taken successfully in hand.

The other estates do not call for any comment.

#### NEW ESTATE.

A property on Broadway, in the Northern District, known on the old plan of Hongkew as Cadastral Lot 1,165, was purchased by the

Directors in January at a price which they consider moderate, and they hope within a year or two to build on it to advantage. This estate will be known in future as "Broadway estate No. 10."

#### DIRECTORS.

On Mr. Kinnear's departure for England, Mr. Wood was invited to take his place on the Board. Mr. Kinnear returned at the beginning of the year, and, on Mr. Wood's departure shortly after, he was asked to resume his seat. Mr. Young retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

#### AUDITOR.

Mr. Wingrove retires, but will serve again, if re-elected.

E. JENNER HOGG,  
Chairman.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

### THE ABLE-BODIED BEGGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th February.

SIR,—The leading article in your issue of yesterday draws public attention to a serious and growing evil which requires to be firmly checked, namely, the existence in our midst of several undeserving loafers who spend a life of idleness and uselessness upon the money which is given to them by the charitably disposed.

I am unfortunately able, from bitter experience, to testify to the fact that money and clothing, bestowed upon people of this class, are only too likely to be converted into drink, and thus a gift which was kindly intended really results in harm instead of in good.

My advice, therefore, to the benevolently inclined is to assist in stamping out this evil by tying up their purse-strings, and, if the applicant for relief becomes disorderly, to send for the police.

If, as you state in your leading article, those in authority at the Dock Extension (by which I suppose you mean the Naval Yard extension) are willing to provide work for the unemployed at the rate of from \$1.90 to \$2 a day, there is no fear that any who are able and willing to work will die of starvation.

As for those who are able but not willing to work, there is only one suitable treatment for them, namely, imprisonment in Victoria Gaol where they will be compelled to work and will have no facilities for drinking.

Your suggestion that a Charitable Fund should be administered by the Captain Superintendent of Police appears to be an admirable one, because, in that way, the Police will be able to keep a sharp eye upon the men who apply for relief, with a view to prosecute them vigorously if they waste any money which is given to them in heavy drinking.

The sentimental may be disposed to think that the above method of dealing with the difficulty is rather a harsh one, but I fail to see that there is any duty incumbent upon any of us to assist anybody who is able to work to pass his time in idleness or drunkenness. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

H. E. POLLOCK.

### EXCURSIONS FOR MACAO.

Hongkong, 18th February.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Will you allow me a little space in your columns to publish the following facts that will, no doubt, affect a great deal the interests of the shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.?

It is well known that at this season of the year the usual Procession of the Cross is to take place in Macao on the 1st Sunday in Lent. A large number of people from this colony used to be present at this religious act, and a special excursion usually takes place every year, but this year the Steamboat Company decline to let any of their boats on charter or to run any excursion at all. A very respectable gentleman of this colony applied to Mr. Arnold, the Secretary of the Steamboat Co., for the charter of the popular steamer *Honam* to



run an excursion to Macao next Sunday, the 24th instant, but Mr. Arnold positively refused the charter and told the gentleman that the Company is not going to run an excursion, on the ground that on these occasions the excursionists generally behave themselves in a disorderly manner under the influence of liquor, and thereupon the Company have made up their minds not to put on any more extra steamers for excursions, and that this information he had received from the Captain of the *Honam* personally.

Shareholders of the Steamboat Co., what do you think of this? Do you allow such nonsense as this? Why! you ought to call a general meeting to investigate matters and let the public know of a better cause for such a refusal.

If the Captain of the *Honam* cannot control the drunken excursionists, why does he invite them to drink by placing an additional bar in the 2nd saloon whenever there is an excursion? His complaints are contradictory, not to say ridiculous. We don't want any bar at all. I hope, however, that the worthy Directors of this Company will investigate matters, and let the *Honam* be put at the disposal of the gentleman who applied for the charter, thus giving an opportunity for those who used to go to Macao every year for this special procession to go again, as well as for the benefit and interest of all the shareholders. Thanking you for the publication of this letter, I am, yours, etc.,

AN EXCURSIONIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong 22nd February.

Sir,—Since the Steamboat Co. have been so disobliging to the public as to refuse the charter of the *Honam* for the usual excursion to Macao, under a most futile excuse, we, the undermentioned, are glad to inform the public in general that a projected excursion will be advertised in to-morrow's local papers, as soon as the arrangements are concluded with another local Company. Those wishing to avail of this opportunity, please look out for to-morrow's advertisements in this newspaper, as well as in the *China Mail* and *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Thanking you for the publication of this letter,—Yours, &c.,

EXCURSIONISTS.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 15th February.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

CHAN YIK CHO V. CHAN PO SHAN.

Mr. Slade moved for leave to appeal against the decision given by the Acting Puisne Judge in this case on Friday of last week. It was a promissory note case. The defendant was alleged to have signed and delivered to one Li Lui Chin a Chinese document, which was translated as follows:—"Now borrowed from Mr. Li Lui Chin the sum of \$600 exactly, in Hongkong current bank notes. It is allowed to demand payment at any time. This is proof." The instrument was endorsed by Li Lui Chin to the plaintiff, Chan Yik Cho, as if it were a promissory note. The two questions for the Court were:—(1) Does this instrument satisfy the definition of a promissory note which must contain an unconditional promise to pay? (2) If it is a promissory note, has the plaintiff endorsee proved that the note was made by the defendant? His Lordship dealt at some length with these points, finally holding that the instrument was not a promissory note and that the plaintiff must be nonsuited with costs.

The Chief Justice—I have not yet got the papers, and I understood it was only to be mentioned to-day. I think we are both disposed, instead of your giving notice *ex parte* for leave to appeal, to give you leave to serve notice on the other side and—

Mr. Slade—I was going to suggest another course, and that is that your Lordship allow the case to be re-heard; simply take evidence of Chinese as to the meaning of the words in the

promissory note. You can always produce outside evidence to prove the meaning attached to a particular phrase in a commercial document. It has been held in the book trade that a dozen means thirteen, and in another trade that 100 means 120. I should, therefore, like to produce evidence to show that the meaning of the promissory note "allowed to demand payment at any time" is "You will demand payment, and I will pay you." The point was stated in argument, but not in evidence. This matter is of great importance to the Chinese community.

The Chief Justice—We must remember that we are dealing here with English law and not with Chinese law. I am not going to strain the English law in order to suit Chinese customs.

Mr. Slade—It is not a question of Chinese custom, my Lord, it is a question of the meaning of Chinese words. Outside evidence of merchants and others will have to be taken to prove what is meant by these words.

The Chief Justice—I am in the dark entirely as regards this case. I think the best course would be for you to move for leave to appeal, and also move that on the appeal additional evidence be taken.

This was agreed to, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Monday, 18th February.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning. The calendar contained only two cases, viz:—

1. Wong Mau—being a member of an unlawful society.

2. Ho Su and Wong Fung Chau—murder.

THE MURDER CASE.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.)—Will your Lordship allow me to mention case No 2 in the calendar. It is a charge of murder against two men—Ho Su and Wong Fung Chau. I would ask your Lordship to fix a date for that. My learned friend Mr. Robinson appears for the defence. I think it is desirable to fix Thursday; otherwise I do not think we shall be able to get through by Saturday night. There are 16 witnesses on behalf of the Crown.

His Lordship—Can we not take it on Friday?

The Attorney-General—There is a meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday, and I shall not be able to appear on that day if the case runs over Saturday.

His Lordship—Very well; say Thursday at 10 o'clock.

TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

Wong Mau pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with being a member of an unlawful society.

The jurors were Messrs. W. G. Humphreys, H. Arnold, C. G. Heermann, J. J. Gutierrez, M. da Silva Guimaraes, M. Watson, and P. E. Silva.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner was charged with being a member of the Triad Society on the 16th January last. The facts of the case were very simple. On the 16th January Lance-Sergeant Birchall was cruising about the harbour on police duty, searching for arms and things of that kind, when he came across rowing boat No. 2,795 off Wanchai. There were six people in the boat. Birchall ordered the people to come on to the police launch while he searched the boat, and they did so, though the prisoner seemed unwilling. On searching the boat Birchall found a revolver and on searching the prisoner's pouch he found a paper which was clearly connected with the Triad Society. When taken to the Police Station prisoner said he picked the paper up in the street. It was, however, a very clean bit of paper to be picked up in the street. It was a singular thing that a Triad Society paper should be lying about the street. When before the Magistrate the prisoner said he had nothing to say and that he did not know anything about the paper.

Evidence was then led.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Thursday, 21st February.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE YAUMATI MURDER CASE.

Ho Su and Wong Fung Chau were charged with the murder of Leung Hin, marine store dealer, 17, Station Street, South Yaumati, on the 9th January.

They pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, K.C.), instructed by Messrs. Denny & Bowley (Crown Solicitors) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. Robinson appeared for the first prisoner, and Mr. M. W. Slade for the second.

The jurors were Messrs. John Burgess, J. A. Ross, H. Arnold, Oscar Wegener, W. E. Pucher, S. Weinberg, and R. W. Dale.

Mr. R. A. Collins's name was called, but there was no response, and his Lordship directed that Mr. Collins should be warned to attend the Court at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Attorney-General said the two men in the dock were charged with the wilful murder of a man named Leung Hin at Yaumati, on the 9th January last, the deceased man was a marine store dealer and lived at a shop or store at No. 17, Station Street South, Yaumati. His shop name was the Wo Li, and as far as one could ascertain the business was a fairly prosperous one. As usual among the Chinese, several persons had shares in the business. The people at the shop were two coolies, an accountant, and the second prisoner, the latter being employed at the store as tin-smith. The firm kept several hundreds of dollars in a safe, a large iron one, and as a rule the key of the safe was kept in a drawer in the counter, the drawer being locked and the key kept by the accountant. Somewhere about the 6th January, the accountant appeared to have gone away on a short holiday, and he left the key of the safe, in which there was then something like a thousand dollars, in the drawer in the counter locked up as before, giving the key of the drawer to the deceased man. In addition to the man he had mentioned, there was a cook at the shop, and he purposed calling him as a witness. The shop coolies and the cook had been employed by the deceased man for some time, but Wong Fung Chau, the second prisoner, had only been there since August last year. The first prisoner was at one time employed as cook, but he seemed to be without occupation in January, and was in habit of taking his meals with his friend, the second prisoner, so that the coolies and the cook must have had abundant opportunities of seeing the first prisoner. On the 9th January last, about the middle of the day, some conversation took place between the deceased man and the second prisoner as to buying some goods. In the evening, somewhere about seven o'clock, the people at the shop had their meals, the first prisoner joining them. Subsequently, at about nine o'clock in the evening, the two prisoners were seen going towards the Reclamation with the deceased man. On arriving there the deceased man was set upon and most brutally and cruelly hacked with a chopper. He was sent to the Hospital and seen by Dr. Bell, who had deposed that both wrists were nearly cut off; there was a cut across the nape of the neck going down nearly to the spine; there were three scalp wounds on the left side of the head and eight scalp wounds on the left side of the head; and there was a cut on the lip and another on the chin. Dr. Bell said that all these cuts and gashes might have been inflicted by a chopper such as the one produced, and which was picked up early the next morning on the spot where the attack was made covered with blood. After being attacked the deceased man seemed to have been able to stagger part way home. He collapsed at the corner of First Street and Station Street. He would be able to prove that the two prisoners were seen walking towards the spot where the crime was committed somewhere about nine o'clock in the evening of the 9th January; that shortly afterwards a shop-keeper heard cries of "Save life," and that immediately afterwards he saw the prisoners come up from the Reclamation and go up Fourth Street. What



happened to the two prisoners was this: the first prisoner went to the house where he slept—No. 108—and having taken off his clothes began to wash them; the second prisoner went home and did the same. He tore up one of his socks up and threw the pieces out of the window. They were subsequently found covered with blood. While the second prisoner was changing his clothing some *fokis* from a neighbouring shop came running in and said that Leung Hin had been wounded and was lying in the street. Upon this the cook and one of the *fokis* ran out and brought their master in and laid him on a couch. His purse had been taken away from him, doubtless with the view of getting the key to the drawer in the counter where the safe key was kept. They, however, did not succeed in getting the key, which was not in the pouch but in a pocket under the jacket. The deceased man made a certain statement in the presence of the second prisoner, in the course of which he said that the second prisoner held him while the other stabbed him. This was evidence against the second prisoner, but probably not against the first. The prisoners were subsequently arrested.

Evidence was then led.

After tiffin, Mr. Collins, who did not answer to his name when called in the morning, appeared. He said he was in Court at 10.30, and was under the impression that that was the time the Court opened and not ten o'clock.

His Lordship reprimanded him, adding that next time he must be more careful and that he was not sure he ought not to fine him.

The evidence was continued, and the hearing adjourned.

## CRICKET.

### H.K.C.C. V. UNITED SERVICES.

Played on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th inst., and won by the United Services by a margin of 9 wickets. Scores and analysis:—

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Strong, R.M.L.I. b	c Hanson, b Hancock	21	7
Hancock			
Capt. Ainslie, 3rd M.L.I., c	S. Smith, b Hancock	2	
Major Dyson, A.P.D., b	Hancock	7	not out
Lieut. Browne, R.N., l.b.w.,	b Sercombe Smith	19	
Lieut. Mayhew, R.M.L.I., c	Hanson, b Hancock	67	
Mr. Franklin, R.N., not out	10		
Dr. Moon, R.N., b Ser-	combe Smith	26	
Lieut. Hill, R.W.F., c Cox,	b Hancock	6	not out
Lieut. Wood, R.N., b Han-	cock	2	b Hancock
Lieut. Higgon, R.W.F., b	Sercombe Smith	5	
Lance-Cor. Preedy, R.W.F.,	c S. Smith, b Hancock	4	
Extras	12	Extras	2
Total	277	Total (2 wickets)	61

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. Maitland, c. Hill, b	Higgon	34	run out
A. G. Ward, b Higgon	22	run out	37
J. Hooper, c Mayhew, b	Higgon	7	lin
Higgon	4	b Strong	24
II. Hancock, b Higgon	1	c and b Strong	0
Sercombe Smith, b Moon	4	c Moon, b Strong	6
I. A. Cox, c Hill, b Higgon	27	run out	5
J. A. Woodgates, run out	16	c Franklin, b Preedy	7
J. F. Noble, b Moon	0	not out	20
A. Mackenzie, c Preedy, b	Moon	4	
H. P. Hay, b Moon	2	c Moon, b Franklin	1
B. E. Hanson, not out	6	c Hill, b Moon	3
Extras	7	Extras	13
Total	180	Total	159

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

### UNITED SERVICES.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sercombe Smith	30	7	36	3	7	—	25
Hancock	32	3	15	7	—	34	2
Cox	6	—	29	—	—	—	—
McKenzie	4	—	29	—	—	—	—
Woodgates	5	—	26	—	—	—	—

### H.K.C.C.

First Innings.				Second Innings.			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Franklin	4	—	23	—	2.5	—	11
Higgon	15	2	71	5	7	—	36
Moon	11.5	1	29	4	5	—	32
Strong	—	—	—	—	10	3	35
Preedy	—	—	—	—	10	1	32

### H.M.S. "ENDYMION" V. H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."

The above match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 16th inst. Scores:—

H.M.S. "ENDYMION."	
E. H. Veat, c Fellow, b Mullineux	2
C. S. P. Franklin, c Brandreth, b St. Clair	36
Private Williams, b Mullineux	0
J. H. Orton, b Goodings	17
R. W. Johnson, c Goodings, b Fellowes	43
V. Gascoigne, b Goodings	25
N. M. Thurston, b St. Clair	5
E. S. Silk, b St. Clair	0
Capt. Boothby, b St. Clair	12
Private Price, not out	3
W. Fraser b Gooding	0
Extras	26
Total	174

H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."	
Clifton Browne, c Williams, b Franklin	5
Rev. A. J. Dexter b Franklin	0
A. V. Ross, c Price, b Willipms	5
H. Mullineux, b Franklin	18
T. Hawkins, b Williams	3
F. St. Clair, b Franklin	2
P. Fellowes, b Williams	9
Gooding, b Williams	3
T. Brandreth, c Price, b Franklin	6
W. Lucas, b Franklin	2
A. Thomas, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	59

## FOOTBALL.

### SHIELD COMPETITION.—THIRD ROUND.

The first tie in the third round for the Shield was played on Saturday, the 16th inst., between the Victoria Recreation Club and G. Company R.W.F. The day was a fine one, and a large number of spectators lined the ropes. H.E. the Governor watched the game from the grand stand, which was well filled. The following was the composition of the team:—

V.R.C. (Blue):—Goal—Gidley; backs—Fit-took and Duncan; half-backs—Loureiro, Lapsley, and Brett; forwards—Seth, Yule, Smillie, Herton, and Henderson.

Fusiliers (Colours):—Goal—Arden; backs—Murray, Lambert; half-backs—Davis, Parnell, and Pugh; forwards—Williams, Cheestle, Boulton, Lloyd, and Jones.

Victoria kicked off, facing the east goal. They immediately got behind the Fusiliers forwards, but were stopped at half-back, and desultory mid-field play followed. Kicking in the first few minutes of the game was very erratic on both sides, and the ball was frequently out of play. The Fusiliers were the first to get into their stride, and their forwards showed up considerably better than those of their opponents, whom they repeatedly out-maneuvred. Herton made a plucky attempt to balance matters for his side, but was stopped in centre-half by Parnell, who passed to Jones. Long passing by the Fusilier forwards was indulged in, and Williams sent in a shot that was just a trifle too high. The V.R.C.'s left wing now had a look in, but were forced to relinquish the ball to Murray. From play in centre the Vics. gave away a foul in their own territory, but the Fusiliers could not better it, and a second penalty against the V.R.C. was sent wide of the mark. The Fusiliers all along had been forcing matters, but although they repeatedly got up to within measurable distance of the V.R.C. custodian, the forwards appeared to lose themselves in front of goal, and always returned without the reward this play in mid-field merited. Towards the finish of the first half the Vics plucked up, and confined play frequently to Fusilier territory. In their eagerness, however, they gave away so many fouls that Mr. Ross, the referee, had to stop the game and administer a caution, which had a salutary effect, on the ensuing play. About a minute from half-time the V.R.C. forwards indulged in some long passing that brought them up to Arden. The latter ran out during a tussle at goal, leaving his post entirely unprotected—an opportunity the V.R.C. made such good use that the interval found the Fusiliers with a minority of one against them.

The V.R.C. showed up to better advantage in the second half, and the forwards went about their work with more precision and method. Herton captured from centre and got well up towards Arden; Murray tackled successfully, and centred. Further play in the open followed from which Henderson sent in a dropping shot from well out that Arden, although he did not miss it altogether, was quite unable to stop, and

a second goal fell to the Vics. Soon afterwards Seth sent in a facer that was fisted out in good style by Arden. Boulton took up the play and passed to Cheestle. The latter was tackled by the backs, and the V.R.C. had to concede a corner. Williams kicked in, and absolutely the best chance of the whole game was thrown away by Lloyd, who, with the goal only a couple of yards from him and Gidley at the other end of it, fluked an easy ball and gave the Vics time to rally. Soon after a second chance to score was lost by the Fusiliers, and the game thus ended in a win for the Victoria Recreation Club by 2 goals to 0. The play of the Fusiliers, however, was worth a draw, and and the V.R.C. may congratulate themselves on a rather lucky victory.

## RUGBY.

A Rugby match was played at Happy Valley on Wednesday, the 13th inst., between the Hongkong Club and the Royal Artillery. The Club, who won the toss, was one man short, and Von der Pfordten, who was originally included in the forwards, was placed in the three-quarter line. The ground was hard and slippery, and this circumstance contributed in no slight measure to the tameness of play in the first half, which saw a goal registered by Capt. Tullock for the Artillery, and a try for the Club, converted by Hallifax. The second half was marked by brighter play, but that of the Artillery was superior, and gained for them two more goals and a try. The Club did not add anything to their score, and the game thus ended in a win for the Artillery by two goals and one try to a goal. Clark and Hallifax played a good game forward for the Club, but the latter was inclined to be selfish with the ball. Amongst the opposing team, Harman, in the three-quarter line, was perhaps the best man on the field, followed closely by "A Tommy" at full back. All admirers of athletics in the colony will regret to hear that Russell, the well-known back, in the second half of the game sustained a nasty sprain to the ankle, which necessitated his leaving the field. We sincerely trust he will be able to take his usual place in the next Association Shield tie, as his absence would be a serious matter for the Club.

## RACING.

### SATURDAY'S TIMES.

The following were the times made on Saturday, the 16th inst., over the fast course by the Walers and China ponies engaged in the near approaching meeting of the Jockey Club:—

### WALERS.

Glory, one mile	29 53 1.29	1.58 1
Kismet, 1 1/4 (last 1/4)	29 59 1.31	2.14 2.32 3.8 1/5
Arrogant, 1 1/4 (last 1/4)	32 1.5	1.37 2.8 3.44
Innocent, 1 1/4 (last mile)	32 1.5	1.39 2.12 2.43 1
Unionist, 1 1/4	36 1.8 1.43	2.16 2.49 3.18
Baron, 1	34 1.6	1.38 2.6 1
Farwell, 1	30 1.2 1.33	2.4 1
Rheingold, 2 (last 1/4)	45 1.20	1.53 2.28 2.58 3.35
Sunderner, 1 (last 1/4)	32 1.3	1.35 1
Ballseye, 1 (last 1/4)	31 1.2 1.33	1
Donner, 1 (last 1/4)	28 1.34	2.10 1
Alaric	1 (last 1/4)	33 1.8 1
Blue Gum	1 (last 1/4)	33 1.8 1
Haphazard, 1 (last 1/4)	30	2.5 1
Imperial Rose, 1 (last 1/4)	33 1.4	1.35 1
Souvenir, 1 1/4	37 1.14	1.48 2.20 2.40 1
The Giraffe, 1	30 1.1	1.33 2.4 1
Favourite Rose, 1	31 1.2 1.35	2.5 1
Blitz, 1 1/4	36 1.8	1.41 2.13 2.49 1
Loyalist bolted twice round the course.		

### CHINA PONIES.

Auto, 1 1/4 mile	40 1.13	1.55 2.30 3.7 4.18
New Rose, 1 1/4	34 1.9 1.44	2.29 2.53 1
Sinbad, 1 1/4	35 1.10	1.75 2.20 2.53 1
Tube Rose, 1 (last 1/4)	37 1.12 1.44	1
Set, 1 1/4	35 1.9 1.45	2.21 2.52 1
Thunderstorm, 1 1/4	(last mile) 34 1.10 1.47	2.20 1
Sandstorm, 1 1/4	37 1.12	1.45 2.21 2.55 3.20 1
Desert King, once round (last 1/4)	32 1.5	1.38 1
Forest King, 1 1/4	34 1.9 1.45	2.20 2.52 1
Hope, 1 1/4	33 1.9 1.45	2.20 2.52 1
Rose de France, 1 1/4	40 1.18 1.55	2.32 3.7 3.42 1
Esperance, 1 1/4	35 1.11	1.44 4.15 1
Moriturus, 1 1/4	(last mile) 35 1.10 1.48	2.11 1
The Doctor, 1 1/4	35 1.8	1.42 2.16 2.51 3.24 1
Tit Bits, 1	35 1.10	1.43 2.16 1
Blooming Rose, 1 1/4	35 1.9 1.45	2.20 2.55 1
Bulbul, 1 1/4	43 1.22 1.57	2.33 3.8 3.42 1
Interrogation, 1 1/4	(last mile) 35 1.11	1.47 2.20 1
Hermit	1	36 1.10 1.47 2.23 1
Epeliceus	1	36 1.10 1.47 2.23 1



## HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

The first tie in the Royal Artillery Tournament was played last Monday, the 18th inst., between the R.W.F. and R.A., and resulted in a very easy win for the Fusiliers. In the first "chukker" they succeeded in scoring 4 goals and 2 subs, Walwyn and Williams playing well and hitting hard and straight, while the Gunners entirely failed to attack their opponents at any time, both hitting and riding weak and lifeless. The second chukker was productive of 3 more goals to the R.W.F., though Williams was much hampered by his dashing and untrained steed. The R.A. pulled themselves together a bit in the last period and kept the Fusiliers from scoring, and should have scored at least one goal themselves. The result of the game was expected, though it was not thought that the Gunners would be so easily defeated. The Fusilier team all played well, and Walwyn in particular seemed to have dropped his usual method of hitting the ball regardless of where the goal posts are. Teams.—

R.A.	R.W.F.
Capt. Cruickshank	1 Mr. Walwyn
Capt. Warren	2 Mr. Williams
Capt. Tancred	3 Major Dobell
Captain Loring	back Major Sir H. McMahon.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There was again a large attendance of members at the Range on Saturday, 16th inst., in the opening competition for the Short Ranges Cup. Q.-M. Sgt. Wallace registered his first win with a score of 98. The following are the best scores:—

	200	500	600	H'cap.	Tl.
* Q. M. Sgt. Wallace, R.E.	31	33	34	—	98
* Mr. H. Horley	32	34	30	—	96
* " A. Mackenzie	28	35	32	—	95
* " A. Watson	31	34	29	—	94
* Ar. Sgt. Blair	32	30	30	—	92
* Mr. Hursthouse	26	27	27	10	90
" F. Fisher	25	28	30	5	88
" Brougham	29	27	20	12	88
" Baldwin	28	33	26	—	87
Q. M. Sergt. West, R.E.	25	32	29	—	86

\*Winners of Spoons.

## HONGKONG.

On the 16th inst. the German gunboat *Jaguar* went to Canton, and on the 17th the U.S.S. *Albany* left for Manila.

The French gunboat *Comete* arrived from Amoy on Tuesday, the British cruiser *Orlando* left for Shanghai on Wednesday and the U.S. gunboat *Yorktown* arrived from Manila.

About eleven a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th inst., fire broke out in a mat-store at 468, Queen's Road West. The damage was slight, amounting to only \$200, and is not covered by insurance. The Fire Brigade were in prompt attendance, otherwise the outbreak might have assumed serious proportions.

Commodore Powell is certainly to be congratulated on the despatch shown in docking and coaling H.M.S. *Terrible*. This huge leviathan went into dock on the 12th inst. and was thoroughly cleaned and all under-water fittings repaired, and out of dock two days later. On the 15th, at 8 a.m., the *Terrible* commenced to coal and finished at 11 p.m., having in fifteen hours taken in 2,600 tons, which is a record for Hongkong.

To-day Mr. Colin McD. Smart, who has been connected with the *China Mail* for the last five years, leaves for home via America, and on Saturday night last a number of his friends entertained him to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel and presented him with a handsome silver tea set. The presentation was made by Mr. James Walker, who referred at some length to the many good qualities possessed by Mr. Smart, qualities which have endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact and which make his departure from the colony a matter of keen regret to a large circle of friends. The gift was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Smart, who showed that the fully appreciated the good feeling displayed towards him by his friends, observing that he should always value highly the token of their appreciation. The rest of the evening was pleasantly spent.

During the week preceding noon on the 22nd inst. five fresh cases of plague were reported, all victims being Chinese and all succumbing.

The return of cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week shows, beside the three fatal instances of plague, only one other case, one of small-pox, in the City of Victoria, which ended in death.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows that 366 non-Chinese and 105 Chinese visited the former, 168 non-Chinese and 2,188 Chinese the latter institution.

It is announced by the home papers that the Hon. Thomas Whitehead, M.L.C., was to leave London early this month and to visit Mexico and the Pacific Coast ports before leaving for Japan and Shanghai, where short stays will be made before reaching Hongkong in May.

The return of stamp revenue during the months of January, 1900 and 1901, shows a total increase for the year 1901 of \$11,099.93. The principal items which show an improvement are:—probate, or letters of administration, \$5,734.06; settlement, \$3,025.50; bill of lading \$997.20; conveyance or assignment, \$708.95. The largest decrease is in bank note duty, \$426.94, no other decrease reaching \$200.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred on the 18th inst. on board No. 3 launch, employed by the Naval Yard authorities. The alarm bells were sounded, and the Chinese crew of Commodore Powell's launch, which came from the *Tamar*, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had made serious headway. The damage is estimated at \$150. Carelessness on the part of the launch's crew is supposed to have been the cause of the outbreak.

The following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and specie in reserve during the month ended 31st January are certified by the Managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China...	\$2,789,303	\$1,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	7,639,676	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	450,000	150,000

Total ..... \$10,878,979 \$6,650,000

At a meeting of the Phoenix Chapter on Tuesday night, the 19th inst., the following officers were elected:—M.W. Sov., Sir Knight H.B. Bridger; I. P. M. W. Sov., Sir Knight W. Farmer; Deputy M. W. Sov., Sir Knight Geo. A. Watkins; High Prelate, Sir Knight Jas. Lechead; Senior Warden, Sir Knight Jno. F. Lemm; Junior Warden, Sir Knight W. W. A. Muskett; Treasurer, Sir Knight C. Leabirel; Secretary, Sir Knight W. M. Everall; Master of Ceremonies, Sir Knight J. A. Tarrant; Chancellor, Sir Knight H. Jewitt; Inner Guard, Sir Knight Jas. Osborne; Standard Bearer, Sir Knight J. A. Morris; Steward, Sir Knight J. Goodchild; Equerry, Bro. B. Jorus.

The members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps had their usual field day on China New Year's Day (Tuesday). They paraded at Headquarters at a quarter-past nine in the morning, and proceeded in launches from Murray Pier for Repulse Bay. In consequence of the shallowness of the water some difficulty was experienced in getting the guns ashore, they having to be transferred to sampans. The Machine Gun Companies at once commenced a competition for the G.O.C.'s shield at land targets, the Infantry and Engineers' Companies being engaged in volley firing by half companies at sea targets. Later on the Field Battery had practice at sea targets. Sergeant Meek's gun crew was the most successful, and each man was awarded a spoon. In the afternoon His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.) and Col. the O'Gorman arrived. His Excellency addressed a few words to the men. He expressed his regret that out of a Corps numbering 300 and odd only about 180 had attended, and spoke of the importance of every member of the Corps making himself efficient. The Commandant (Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.) then called for three cheers for His Excellency for his presence and the interest he displays in the Corps, an invitation which was heartily responded to. Home was reached at about half-past seven.

Not a single case was reported on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the charge room of the Magistracy. This is surely a record for Chinese New Year!

The Registrar of the Supreme Court returns the total of all sums received as revenue in the Registry of the Supreme Court in 1900 as \$40,234.91.

A draft of 119 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, consisting of one officer, one sergeant, three corporals, and 114 rank and file, arrived on the 19th inst. from home by the steamer *Stentor*, to relieve time-expired men. One case of fever occurred on board, and the patient was left behind at Singapore.

Our readers will join us in condoling with Mr. J. H. Cox in the great bereavement he has sustained by the death of his wife, who succumbed to an attack of bronchitis on the 16th inst., in her 61st year. Her remains were interred at Happy Valley on the 17th inst.

We have received from Mr. Kwong Chik a sample of strawberries grown at his plantation at Happy Valley. These fruit are grown by Mr. Kwong Chik from American seeds, and we can assure our readers that they are of excellent quality and do great credit to the grower, showing that it is not impossible to raise good strawberries on our island.

The variety concert at the Theatre Royal on the 16th inst. by the Speciality Company of the U.S. flagship *Brooklyn* passed off very well, considering that the performers were amateurs. The audience was fairly large, and encored numerous items on the programme. The sand dance by J. Hagerty and the cake walk by G. B. Campbell and E. Davis were the hits of the evening, and loudly applauded. The tableau, "Columbia and Britannia," was an unique idea, and very effectively staged.

In the billiard-room at the Central Police Station on the 15th inst., Police Constable Hook, who joined the Hongkong Force last March, and who owing to an affection of the lungs has now been ordered home, was presented by his comrades with the substantial sum of thirty-five sovereigns, and, in addition, a handsome silver-mounted walking stick bearing in Chinese characters, "Health, happiness, and prosperity." Chief Detective Inspector Hanson made the presentation.

The troops of the garrison engaged in tactical exercises on the 15th inst. At about eleven o'clock a supposed enemy lauded near Tytam Tuk and attacked a position held by the Wong Nei Cheung section of the defenders. The attacking party was under the command of Lieut. Col. Bertie, R.W.F., and the defending force under that of Major Dobell, R.W.F. The men carried 25 rounds each of blank ammunition, 50 rounds were served out to each of the maxim guns, and the big guns were supplied with ammunition at the discretion of the commanding officer of the Royal Artillery. Colonel Brown, R.E., acted as senior umpire, and was assisted by two officers from the R. G. A., Hongkong, two from the Siege Train, R.G.A., and two from the 1st Bengal Lancers.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Amongst the Russian New Year Honours Vice-Admiral Alexeieff received the Order of the White Eagle, with swords.

Mr. Colquhoun, the well known journalist, arrived at Singapore from Borneo on the 9th inst. He has left again for Java.

On Monday and Tuesday this week a team of Selangor representatives was visiting Singapore to play the locals at cricket, Association football, and hockey. A Rugby match was mooted, but fell through.

Admiral Pottier, who is in command of the French fleet in Chinese waters, is seriously ill, and in consequence of his precarious condition has applied for leave to return to France, and to resign from the service.

A curious source of wealth is reported by the French Consul at Mengtsa. It lies in the wood mines. The wood originally was a pine forest which the earth swallowed in some cataclysm. Some of the trees are a yard in diameter. They lie in a slanting direction, and in sandy soils, which cover them to a depth of about eight yards. The wood furnished by these timber mines is imperishable, and the Chinese gladly buy it for coffins.



The curfew law at Manila was revoked on the 19th inst.

The latest report on railway construction in British North Borneo thus describes progress on the Jesselton-Beaufort section:—Up to the end of December, 22 miles of railway have been surveyed, 22 miles cleared, six miles of timber bridging constructed, 11½ miles of track laid, earth-works 15 miles, ballasting 3 miles, and telegraphs 19 miles completed. Two engines have arrived and are being set up, together with the cars called for in the contract.

The proposed scheme for the segregation of lepers on an island on the west coast of the Peninsula is very unpopular among the lower orders in Pahang. A rough census of these miserable creatures, taken in 1899, gave their numbers at between 150 and 200, the majority being in the coast districts of the State. The disease is believed to be spreading in the Pekan district (and certainly from the number of them seen down there, good grounds for the belief exist), and it seems probable that, unpopular though segregation would be, it may become necessary. Both the Sultan himself and the Regent are in favour of it.

With regard to the current report at the Soochow yamens that Governor Nieh is to be Minister at the Court of St. James, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—The appointment of this prominent Reform official to this high post, if it be true, will be received with profound satisfaction by foreigners, as it will place him in a position to learn the power of Western civilisation, and be able to lead his nationals at the present crisis. Governor Nieh, it will be remembered, was Taotai of Shanghai, and was a very acceptable official in every way. His wife is a sister of the late Marquis Tseng.

It has been suggested, and apparently with good reason, says the *Bangkok Times*, that the prevalence of cholera at this early season of the year may in part be traced to the cremations. The great crowds that day after day throng the Premane ground, pollute the water of the adjacent klong, and then drink it. Not a few have had to be carried off the ground, and that fact is no doubt to be accounted for in this way. Condensed water is now being supplied to the royal palace. It is unfortunate that like every other place in Bangkok the royal palace has got no proper system of drainage and cannot be considered in a really sanitary state. Under present circumstances no drainage at all is perhaps safest in Bangkok, for a defective system is worse than none at all.

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* published an Extra on the 14th inst., of which the following is a translation. It is signed by Dr. Knappe, Consul-General for Germany:—"Notice. The Legation quarter in Peking will in future be bounded as follows: The Tartar wall, the Baron von Ketteler Street, the Boulevard des Italiens (the street of the old Austrian Legation), and the Chienmen Street. German subjects and those under German protection who claim to own property in this quarter must forward title or other proof of ownership to the German Minister at Peking before the 25th of this month. Only claims to property acquired before the 20th June, 1900, will be recognised. I am ready to be the means of forwarding claims."

The following items are from the *Foochow Daily Echo* of the 9th inst.:—We learn that the seals of office of the late Tartar-General will be formally taken over by H. E. the Viceroy to-day and held by him until other arrangements have been made.—The commencement exercises of the Anglo-Chinese College this year were held in the New College Hall on the 6th inst. We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Franz Schönfeld which took place at her residence last evening after but a short illness. Mrs. Schönfeld was the widow of Mr. Franz Schönfeld who died in July 1894 and sister of Mr. Werner Krohn who met his death by drowning in February 1897.—If the late changeable weather and sudden changes of temperature had anything to do with the starting of the influenza from which so many residents are now suffering, the complaint ought not to spread as the last week has been without intermission settled and fine.—The usual Saturday afternoon hockey was to have been abandoned for a gymkhana, but this was postponed by express this morning on account of the death of Mrs. Schönfeld.

M. Dubail will fill the post of M. Harmand French Minister at Tokyo, when the latter goes on leave, as he does at the end of next month, leaving Shanghai by the *Ernest Simons*.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieut. A. H. Oldham, to the *Pigmy*, in command. Assistant Paymaster G. Solfleet, to the *Argonaut*, to date Jan. 17.

Two wireless telegraph instruments, said to be the most powerful ever made, are to be shipped from New York to Japan. They were made especially for Japan, and will be installed on two of the fastest Japanese cruisers. It is expected that they will be able to transmit messages at least 125 miles.

The Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai New Press* telegraphed on the 15th inst. that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee now, makes no secret of the fact that he is sick and tired of the way things are going in China, and has wired to Berlin urgently requesting permission to go back to Europe as quickly as possible. The projected expedition seems to offer the required distraction.

A telegram from Formosa, received by the Japanese Home Department at Tokyo, states that on the 27th ult. eight cases of plague with six deaths occurred at Tainan-ken and six cases at Taihoku-ken. On the following day, seven cases, with five deaths, were reported at the former and one fatal case at the latter place. This makes a total of 83 cases, with 59 deaths, in the island since the beginning of this year.

A large number of bandits invaded the town of Taichu, Formosa, on the night of the 1st inst. at about 9 o'clock. Forty of them surprised a police box and killed or wounded the policemen. They burnt down fourteen houses. Another company of bandits surprised the barracks of the Japanese infantry and the military hospital and set fire to the former building, destroying two rows. A few of the infantry and engineers were wounded. The bandits were driven off at 10.30.

"A Honan Refugee" writes to the *P. & T. Times*:—"The story told in North Honan about the Acting Viceroy of Chihli who was, sometime ago, found guilty of the massacre of foreigners and beheaded at Paotingfu, is to the effect that he was executed (presumably by Chinese authorities) for having embezzled the public funds. This is a striking example, showing the need for publishing everywhere, by means of proclamations, the true version of the cause, progress, and results of the present outbreak.

The "Society for the Rescue of the Native Jews in China," which was formed a few months ago in Shanghai, has received a reply from the native messenger they sent to Kaifengfu conveying intelligence that the spirit of unrest was pronounced in the city, and everyone was on the *qui vive* expecting trouble. At present peace is impracticable, and it is impossible for any one of the converts to leave the place. A second messenger has been sent to Kaifengfu but has not returned, and much anxiety is felt at the non-arrival.

The *Jiji* publishes some telegrams about a new Russian demand for a concession in Corea. A despatch dated Seoul, 10th February, says:—"When the Russian Minister to Seoul was received in audience by the Korean Emperor the Ministers and chamberlains in attendance were all sent out of the Hall. The audience lasted over one hour. Details of the audience are unknown; but the demand for the lease of Chinkaiwan was one of the subjects discussed. It is also reported that the Russian Minister advised the Korean Emperor to recognise that Corea would not be able to maintain the integrity of her dominions if assisted by any country but Russia." The same paper's Tokyo correspondent telegraphed on the 12th inst.:—"A report was received from Seoul recently that the Russian Minister was received in audience by the Korean Emperor and applied for the concession of Chinkaiwan. The affair is not of recent date; but it was discussed at the time Masampo was ceded to Russia. The Korean Government at the time negotiated with the Russian Minister and an agreement was entered into, forfeiting all Russian claim at Chinkaiwan. Consequently the Seoul despatch regarding the Russian demand for Chinkaiwan is understood to be a mere rumour; but it is a fact that the place is being frequently surveyed by the Russians."

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Seoul, at the beginning of the month took the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum for the Crown Prince of Corea, and the Grand Order of the Rising Sun for Sei An Kun, which were presented to them by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Timothy Richard has received at Shanghai the following telegram, dated Taiyuan-fu, Shansi, 10th February, and signed by two thoroughly reliable native Christians:—"Relief has been given (by the officials) in the countries of Yangku and Taiyuan, but it is difficult to give relief in the other countries before the end of the (Chinese) year. There are 4,000 Christians scattered in 15 places. Their houses and property are destroyed and they are nearly dead with starvation. The Baptist Mission has money in the Bank (here). We beg that this money be given in relief. There were four mission school girls carried away by the Boxers. We beg that the officials will order their restoration." A telegram was sent back to say that some of the Church money could be used.

It is expected that H.B.M.S.'s Office of Works for China, Japan, Corea, and Siam will have plenty of work on its hands this year in the restoration of the British Legation at Peking, which suffered so much in the siege. The Legation was, immediately the siege was over, put into temporary habitable condition for the winter, and now the permanent work of restoration is to be undertaken. It is probable, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that the Legation compound will be considerably extended, and doubtless effective means will be taken to prevent the possibility of its being fired on again from close quarters. If a scheme for a European Reservation in Peking is completed, the British Legation will form the north-west corner of it, and the defences will doubtless be on a par with those of the outer lines of the Reservation, which include, it is said, a clear circular space or zone of about 100 yards' breadth round the Reservation.

We have already had by telegraph the news that it has been decided to continue the Siberian Railway along the Shilka and the Upper Amur Rivers. It is now stated that from Stretensk, which is the point of departure for the Manchurian Railway, the Siberian Railway will be continued as far as Pokrovka, a small village at which the Amur River becomes navigable during the spring and summer. The continuation of the Siberian Railway on Chinese soil, instead of being extended to Khabarovsk, isolated the basin of the Amur, and the attack on Blagovestshensk by the Chinese bands of robbers showed clearly the danger of this isolation. During the summer of 1900, a Russian expedition in charge of a railway engineer made part of a survey for the construction of a line of railway from Otdorsk, near the mouth of the River Ob, to Belkovskaya Gouba, one of the bays on the Kara Sea. The survey had to be interrupted owing to the approach of winter, but it will be resumed and completed this year. The survey so far carried out shows that the construction of railways across the marshy plains of North-Western Siberia will present no insurmountable difficulties. The projected railway will be built by a company, and it will play a very great part in the exportation of Siberian corn for the markets of the world.

## COMMERCIAL.

### CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 22nd February.—Still no arrivals.

### RICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd February.—Business is at a standstill on account of the China New Year, and the prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.85 to 2.90
" Round, Good quality .....	3.05 to 3.10
" Long .....	3.15 to 3.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 .....	2.95 to 3.00
" Garden, " No. 1 .....	3.25 to 3.30
" White.....	3.75 to 3.80
" Fine Cargo .....	4.05 to 4.10



## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Hamburg*, sailed on the 6th February. For Calcutta:—4 cases camphorwoodtrunks, 1 case pongees. For Port Said:—1 case silk. For Beyrouth:—10 cases silk. For Odessa:—100 cases staranised, 30 bales canes, 5 rolls mats. For Genoa:—258 bales raw silk, 34 bales pierced cocoons, 5 cases essential oil, 1 case silk. For New York:—75 boxes essential oil. For Trieste:—275 bales rattanshavings. For Antwerp:—128 rolls matting, 30 bales feathers, 4 bales canes. For Antwerp/Hamburg:—25 boxes bristles. For Amsterdam:—69 cases Chinaware, 42 rolls matting. For Rotterdam:—425 rolls matting, 20 boxes tea stick, 5 cases cigars. For Rotterdam/Amsterdam:—5 pkgs. rattancore. For Bremen:—363 rolls matting, 100 chests tea, 2 boxes blackwoodware, 1 case ginger, 1 case curios. For London:—10 boxes bristles. For Hamburg:—150 cases staranised, 170 bales feathers, 44 bales canes, 7 boxes Chinaware, 5 boxes human hair, 2 boxes Chniapaper, 1 box China ink. For Hamburg/London:—40 boxes bristles.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 22nd February.—Business is at a standstill on account of the China New Year, and the prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$7.20 to \$8.25	pel.
do. " 2, White.....	7.25 to 7.30	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	5.35 to 5.40	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.25 to 5.30	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.15 to 8.20	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.20 to 7.25	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.30 to 5.35	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.20 to 5.25	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.20 to 12.25	"
Shekloong " .....	11.25 to 11.50	"

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Parramatta* (str.), *Izion* (str.), *Alecinous* (str.), *Deucalion* (str.).  
FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Potroclus* (str.).  
FOR MARSEILLES.—*Eridan* (str.), *Sado Maru* (str.), *Annam* (str.).  
FOR BREMEN.—*Kiautschou* (str.), *Freiburg* (str.).  
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Bamberg* (str.), *Sibiria* (str.), *Frieburg* (str.), *Marburg* (str.), *Sarnia* (str.).  
FOR TRIESTE.—*Moravia* (str.).  
FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—*Tacoma* (str.).  
FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—*Empress of Japan* (str.).  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*Gaelic* (str.), *Hongkong Maru* (str.), *China* (str.).  
FOR NEW YORK.—*Albenga* (str.), *Folmina* (str.).  
FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Kasuga Maru* (str.), *Eastern* (str.).  
FOR PORTLAND, O.—*Eva* (str.).  
FOR SAN DIEGO.—*Strathgyle* (str.).  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—*Chelydra* (str.).

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 22nd February.—The China New Year holidays have materially interfered with the market, and the only business to report is as follows: Sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at 355 per cent. prem. cash and 366 for April cum div. China Traders at \$54½. Kowloon Wharves at \$94 and \$93. Lands at \$195, \$194½, and \$194 for settlements and at \$193½ cash. Green Islands at \$20. Watsons at \$16½. Hotels at \$123. New Amoy Docks at \$24. China Bakeries at \$55. Market closes firm with an upward tendency.

MEMOS.—Ordinary half yearly meeting Hongkong and Wampoa Dock Co. on 25th inst. Ordinary yearly meeting Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. on 6th March. Ordinary yearly meeting China Fire Insurance Co. on 7th March. Ordinary yearly meeting National Bank on 9th March. Transfer Books close on 23rd inst. Extraordinary general meeting Union Insurance Society to alter Article 91. Applications for new issue Jelebu Mining Co. shares must be posted in China by 28th instant.

## Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	[\$552½, buyers 3½ p. ct. prem. = London, £61. 10s.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1.
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares .....	£8	\$27, buyers
B. Shares .....	£8	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	£1	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. ....	\$20	20, nominal
China Prov. L. & M...	\$10	\$9½, sellers
China Sugar .....	\$100	\$130, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
International .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 60.
Soychee .....	Tls. 500	Tls. 325.
Yahloong .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Hongkong .....	\$100	\$14, sellers
Dairy Farm .....	\$6	\$7½.
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$55, ex div.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$20, sellers
H. & C. Bakery .....	\$50	\$55, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	\$10	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$5	\$12½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$6.70, buyers
Hk. Steam Water? (boat Co., Ltd. ....)	\$5	\$5.
Hongkong Hotel .....	\$50	\$123, buyers
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$165, sellers.
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$93½, sellers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$167½, sales
H. & W. Dock .....	\$125	\$45 p. ct. prem. = [\$931½.
Insurance—		
Canton .....	\$50	\$150.
China Fire .....	\$20	\$84, sellers
China Traders' .....	\$25	\$55, sellers
Hongkong Fire .....	\$50	\$315, sellers
North-China .....	\$25	Tls. 180, sellers
Straits .....	\$20	\$1.
Union .....	\$50	\$250, buyers
Yangtze .....	\$60	\$115.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$195.
Hunghreys Estate...	\$10	\$12½, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$27, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Luzon Sugar .....	\$100	\$40, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages .....	Fcs. 250	\$315, sellers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	5 cents
Do. Preference...	\$1	40 cents
Jelebu .....	\$5	\$5½, sellers
Queen's Mines Ltd...	25c.	7 cents, buyers
Olivers Mines, A...	\$5	\$2.30.
Do. B...	\$4½	\$1.25, sellers
Punjom .....	\$9	\$4½.
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1.20.
Raubs .....	18	\$38, buyers
New Amoy Dock .....	\$6½	\$24, sales
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$80, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$70, sales & buyers
China Mutual Pref.	\$20	\$40, sales & sellers
China Ordinary .....	\$10	\$12, buyers
Do. ....	\$5	\$7, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, buyers
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$35, sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	\$10	\$115, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.....	£1	£3. 5s. Od.
Star Ferry .....	\$10	(\$20½, buyers \$6½, sales & buyers.
Tebrau Planting Co...	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos .....	\$4	\$8½, sales
Do. ....	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	\$63, buyers
Watkins, Ltd. ....	\$10	\$12.10, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$16, buyers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd. ....	\$5	\$5½, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra, Limited...	\$500	\$1,500, buyers
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	\$900, sales
Hensiana, Limited...	\$100	\$105, sellers
La Favorita, Ltd. ...	\$500	\$700, sellers

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH, Brokers.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 22nd February.

## EXCHANGE.

## ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer .....	2/0
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2/0½

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 2/0½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0½  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0½

## ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.52½  
Credits, 4 months' sight ..... 2.58

## ON GERMANY.—

On demand ..... 2.05½

## ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 48½  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 50

## ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 149½  
Bank, on demand ..... 150

## ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 149½  
Bank, on demand ..... 150

## ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight ..... 72½  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73½

## ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand ..... 1½ p.c. pm.

## ON MANILA.—

On demand ..... 1½ p.c. pm.

## ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand ..... 1 p.c. pm.

## ON BATAVIA.—

On demand ..... 120½

## ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand ..... 2½ p.c. pm.

## ON SAIGON.—

On demand ..... 2 p.c. pm.

## ON BANGKOK.—

On demand ..... 61

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... 9.95

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 51.75

BAR SILVER per oz. .... 28½

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## February—

## ARRIVALS.

16, Pelayo, British str., from Swatow.  
16, Progress, German str., from Tournon.  
16, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
16, Peiyang, German str., from Wuhu.  
16, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.  
16, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from K'notsu.  
16, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
16, Akashi Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.  
16, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.  
16, Loongmoon, German str., from Wuhu.  
16, Thales, British steamer, from Swatow.  
17, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.  
17, Bengal, British steamer, from Bombay.  
17, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., from Bangkok.  
17, Glenturret, British str., from Tacoma.  
17, Mara Kolb, German steamer, from Moji.  
17, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.  
17, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.  
17, Szechuen, British str., from Wuhu.  
17, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.  
17, Tritos, German str., from Singapore.  
18, Perla, British steamer, from Manila.  
18, Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.  
18, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
18, Changsha, British str., from Kobe.  
18, Hikosan Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
18, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.  
18, Clara, German steamer, from Haiphong.  
18, Formosa, British steamer, from Tamsui.  
18, Gaelic, British str., from San Francisco.  
19, Taileo, German str., from Saigon.  
19, Shanghai, British str., from Yokohama.  
19, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.  
19, Canton, British steamer, from Saigon.  
19, Chingping, German str., from Chinkiang.  
19, Chingtu, British str., from Sydney.  
19, Petriana, British str., from Balikpapan.  
19, Comete, French gunboat, from Amoy.  
19, Hailoong, British str., from Haiphong.  
19, Vale of Doon, British bark, from Rajang.  
19, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.  
20, Sachsen, German str., from Shanghai.  
20, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.  
20, Stentor, British str., from Liverpool.  
20, Yorktown, U.S. gunboat, from Manila.  
20, Fushun, British str., from Shanghai.  
20, China, Austrian str., from Trieste.  
20, Paul River, Amr. ship, from New York.  
20, Daphne, German str., from Wuhu.  
20, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
21, Alecinous, British str., from Shanghai.  
21, Sado Maru, Japanese str., from Yokohama.  
21, Vipere, French gunboat, from Canton.  
21, Gwalior, British str., from Calcutta.



21, Bayern, German str., from Hamburg.  
 21, Cheangchow, British str., from Straits.  
 21, Indravelli, British str., from New York.  
 21, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.  
 21, Queen Eleanor, British str., from N. York.  
 21, Rosetta Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.  
 21, Sea Witch, American ship, from Manila.  
 22, Oregon, U.S. battleship, from Woosung.  
 22, Egbert, U.S. transport, from Manila.  
 22, Concord, U.S. gunboat, from Manila.  
 22, Whampoa, British str., from Wuhu.  
 22, Kasuga Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.  
 22, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.  
 22, Hoihow, British str., from Wuhu.  
 22, Airlie, British str., from Australia.

#### February—DEPARTURES.

15, Kwangse, British str., for Canton.  
 15, Elsa, German str., for Canton.  
 16, Jaguar, German gunboat, for Canton.  
 16, Coromandel, British str., for Europe.  
 16, Helios, German str., for Port Arthur.  
 16, Taksang, British str., for Bangkok.  
 16, Taifu, German str., for Bangkok.  
 16, Toonan, American str., for Canton.  
 16, Kingsing, British str., for Canton.  
 16, Maria Teresa, Austrian str., for Bombay.  
 16, Fausang, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 16, Bormida, Italian str., for Bombay.  
 17, Albany, U.S. cruiser, for Manila.  
 17, Kweilin, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Peiyang, German str., for Canton.  
 17, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.  
 17, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'chinotzu.  
 17, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 17, Hanoi, French str., for Kwongchow-wan.  
 17, Phra C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.  
 17, Glaucus, British str., for Liverpool.  
 17, Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.  
 17, Tamba Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 17, Cowrie, British str., for Yokohama.  
 18, Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.  
 18, Else, German str., for Yokohama.  
 18, Loksang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 19, Progress, German str., for Tsuron.  
 19, Diamante, British str., for Manila.  
 19, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.  
 19, Pelayo, British str., for Singapore.  
 19, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.  
 19, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
 20, Sachsen, German str., for Europe.  
 20, Orlando, British cruiser, for Shanghai.  
 20, Szechuen, British str., for Canton.  
 20, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Amoy.  
 20, Sachsen, German str., for Europe.  
 21, Fushun, British str., for Canton.  
 21, Shanghai, British str., for London.  
 21, Akashi Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 21, Sultan V. Langkat, Dutch str., for Groot Samboa.  
 22, Changsha, British str., for Sydney.  
 22, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.  
 22, Daphne, German str., for Canton.  
 22, Comete, French gunboat, for Canton.  
 22, Bayern, German str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Alcinous, British str., for London.  
 22, Perla, British str., for Manila.  
 22, China, Austrian str., for Yokohama.  
 22, Rosetta Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.  
 22, Sado Maru, Japanese str., for London.

#### PASSENGERS LIST.

##### ARRIVED.

Per Tacoma, from Kobe, Mr. W. Gercovich.  
 Per Maria Teresa, from Shanghai, Mr. Gotwald.  
 Per Tamba Maru, from London, for Hongkong, Lady Brownrigg, Mrs. Worsley, Messrs. H. W. Arthur, J. E. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Messrs. G. F. Tayler, M. Tayler, E. A. Johnson, A. O. Brown, Tanse, Filso and Alex. F. Henton; for Kobe, Prof. Nakazawa, Miss K. Shimakura, Messrs. H. Sakano, Y. Ozawa, J. Ando, K. Takagi, T. Tawada, S. Kita and Ishiguro; for Yokohama, Mrs. F. Payne Kirby, Nurse Orsby, Messrs. S. Sakata, N. Sudzuki, B. Kusakabe, S. Takeuchi, K. Watano, S. Hornsby, E. Hornsby, G. Hornsby, S. Kobayashi, S. Tanaka, Miss K. Oguri, and Master P. Masumo.  
 Per Haitan, from Coast Ports, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mrs. Smith and child, Capt. H. M. Richards and O. S. Flower, Lieut. O. de L. Williams, Rev. G. H. Waters, Mr. Rosa, Miss L. d'Almeida, Mr. S. A. d'Almeida.  
 Per Sungkiang, from Manila, Messrs. Van Buxket, A. Wagner, and J. N. Numega.

Per Chelydra, from Calcutta, Mrs. Beattie, Miss Jakobson, Col. Mausel and Lieut. Doveton.  
 Per Taisang, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Air, Mr. and Mrs. Groisback, Messrs. Eddy and Hendine.

Per Bengal, for Hongkong, from London, Rev. N. C. Ram and Mr. Godwin; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fletcher Mossop; from Suez, Mr. H. R. Le Marchand; from Bombay, Messrs. A. Kin and A. Kon; from Penang, Messrs. Leeds and Fonseca; from Singapore, Mrs. Moses, Messrs. L. McLean, Kulka, J. C. Hutchinson, A. E. Raphael, A. C. Ridsdale and Sappet; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. F. Hythall, W. Jones, Johanson, E. Dingle, Hermon, Palmer, Mrs. Dowler and two children; from Marseilles, Mr. M. P. Baird; from Bombay, Lieut. Rundle, Mr. R. S. Raphael, Miss Raphael, and Mr. Ayston; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Sisters Rosalie, Alma and Isabel; for Yokohama, from London, Messrs. F. Mosop, Lundall, H. S. Walker and J. Matthews; from Brindisi, Dr. and Mrs. Baldock; from Port Said, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Rogers; from Singapore, Mrs. Cleave and three children.

Per Loongsang, from Manila, Mr. Simmonds.

Per Hikosan Maru, from Moji, Mr. Blake.

Per Perla, from Manila, Mrs. Reynolds, Messrs. Kennedy, Demard, Renner, Whitney, Ballin, Kaufman, Amon, Wettin, Bald and Quantono.

Per Lyeemoon, from Shanghai, Messrs. S. Luckner, L. Witt, V. Ostmann, O. Disson, G. Bonnice, E. Levitoff, Mrs. and Miss Collies and Miss Kapp.

Per Formosa, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. Mansfield, Capt. Farrow, Rev. Wasson, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Warren, Messrs. Simpson, Tsuda, Tasaki and H. P. White.

Per Shanghai, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow and child and Mr. Tsumage.

Per Chingtu, from Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Peter.

Per Sachsen, from Shanghai, Dr. Mudra, Herr Meyer, Mr. Haman, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Fabridge, Mr. Crombie, Miss Sherwood, Miss Monteith, Mr. Soboska, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Messrs. Girond, Bronchond, Rodriguez, Bobe, Dowsin and Moltendorff.

Per Stentor, from Liverpool, &c., Capt. Burder and Lieut. Garnett.

Per Gaelic, from San Francisco, &c., Messrs. William Franzen, William A. Baland, Mrs. N. McLean, Mr. A. L. Cocquaine, Lieut.-Col. N. Welchman, Messrs. G. T. Gray and F. A. Cunningham.

Per Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fortune, Messrs. Allan Cameron, W. T. Wilguss, J. B. Martin, F. F. Prouditt, E. S. Newman, sr., E. S. Newman, jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Harvey and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Young, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopkins and Miss Carlson; from Yokohama, Miss H. Lewis; from Shanghai, Mr. Alexander Ross, Capt. Turner, Mr. D. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cox, Messrs. J. B. Silva, A. R. Leake, Mrs. Porvis, Messrs. G. H. Potts, M. S. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert, Messrs. Geo. Bowack, S. W. Pratt, Shottowe, Bruce Robertson, Mrs. Marcus Wolff, Messrs. Hagberg, C. H. Ross, Mrs. Spencer-Ellaux, Mr. George Junge and Mr. Frank Tomochg, intermediate.

Per Sado Maru, from Yokohama, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Nagaoka, Mr. J. Sudzuki, Revs. L. Relave and A. Catim; for Singapore, Dr. Margery and Mrs. T. Murase; for Colombo, Messrs. K. Jabe, K. Naito and Geo. Carter; for Marseilles, Mr. C. Jokote, Major J. Sasaki, Capt. S. Nagao, Major H. Kawamura, Capt. G. Jiohoji, Capt. S. Kozima, Messrs. R. D. Gattlieb, J. Kawai, T. Kawazu, T. Hachiya, M. Koizumi, G. Tsuboi, K. Hayashi, K. Takao, T. Amamiya, S. Inoko, S. Tani, T. Kawara, and K. Iwane; for London, Mr. H. Otani; for Antwerp, Madame Margery.

Per Rosetta Maru, from Melbourne, for Hongkong, Mr. Ingold, Lady Howard of Grossop, Mrs. and Miss Paul, Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Todd and two children, Mr. D. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins and three children, Dr. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Lawler, Mr. and Mrs. Willier, Messrs. H. I. Birkett,

Frank Downingue, A. Spencer Ellam, Chamberlin, W. S. Furlong, A. Ross, J. Montanea, W. Sparks and J. Spellman; for Nagasaki, Mr. H. Masuyama; for Kobe, Messrs. K. Kumakuni and Y. Kiyose; for Yokohama, Messrs. G. Kimura, S. Ito and O. Borton; for Japan, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Waller and child, Messrs. T. H. Tilley, E. Tyson, E. M. Croke, Rev. C. H. Browne, Mrs. Sugiyama and Mr. C. A. Scott.

Per Hongkong Maru, from San Francisco, &c., Dr. J. W. Ames, Messrs. C. W. Ashley and A. J. Barron, Mrs. A. Clay, Mrs. F. L. Crampton, Mr. Geo. Eckley, Mrs. Eckley, Miss F. H. Gray, Miss Innes, Mr. J. Keenan, Miss S. P. Lawrence, Miss L. L. Mellen, Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Mrs. T. S. Morton and four children, Messrs. Y. Nakashima, W. A. Plamondon, J. A. Pond and G. H. Purcell, Misses L. H. and R. H. Purcell, Messrs. G. H. Rittner, D. Satow and A. H. Shiebitz, Miss A. Stevens, Messrs. Y. Tamuna and M. M. Tackay.

Per Bayern, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Messrs. W. Dinse and R. Schmidt; from Southampton, Dr. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Supp, Capt. Unsworth, Mr. Humphreys and Dr. Turner; from Genoa, Mr. Lossner and family, Messrs. Geisler, Knuze, Wedekind and A. Dommes; from Colombo, Dr. White; from Penang, Mr. Hobson; from Singapore, Capt. Paschen, Mr. and Mrs. Newson, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, E. Randt, E. Lemke, A. v. Langenberg and family and M. Burk.

##### DEPARTED.

Per Esmeralda, for Manila, Messrs. H. Adams, J. von Waldthausen, R. Lienau, F. Lienau, E. Van Raalte, W. D. Cable, J. Mercer, Master J. Davis, Messrs. Robt. Love, G. Ludwig, Lambke, and F. Stainton.

Per Coromandel, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. C. Bell; for London, Mr. Jas. T. Wachob, Asst. Surveyor Harrison, Sergt. and Mrs. Rooks and family, Gunner Beal, R.A., Driver Harris, R.A., Gunner Smith, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Lawler, Messrs. J. L. Davis, W. T. Davis and Imhoff; from Shanghai, for Singapore, Messrs. Noon and H. W. Buckland; for Bombay, Lieut. S. B. Combe and Mr. W. R. Digaria; for Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. Kember and child, Misses Culverwell and Lloyd; for London, Capt. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and family, Miss Rudland, Mrs. Gracie, Capt. G. Montgomerie, and Mr. J. McKeachie.

Per Bengal, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Lady Brownrigg, Mrs. F. C. Worsley, Messrs. Getley, James E. Gibson, H. G. Dowler, D. C. Hanrahan, Raschdorff and Alex. F. Henton; from London, Rev. N. Chetwode-Ram, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Mossop, Messrs. W. R. Lemarchand, F. Trythall, W. Jones, Johanson, E. Dinghe, Hernon, Palmer, Mrs. Dowler and two children; from Marseilles, Mr. M. P. Baird; from Bombay, Lieut. Rundal, Mr. R. S. Raphael, Miss Raphael, and Mr. Ayrton; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Sisters Rosalie, Alma and Isabel; for Yokohama, from London, Messrs. Blundell, H. T. Walker and J. Matthews; from Brindisi, Dr. and Mrs. Baldock; from Singapore, Mrs. Cleave and two children.

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